FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS Notes Resumption of START Talks AA 1
Karpov Discusses Recent START Proposals AA 1
Initiatives for Nuclear Test Ban Pact Viewed AA 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA 8 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ustinov Addresses Shield-82 Dinner in Bulgaria BB 1
[cross reference]
Bulgarian General on Army's Warsaw Pact Role BB 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Materials on Gromyko Activities at UN, Departure CC 1
Letter on Nuclear Energy [comparison] CC 1
Talk With Argentine Minister [Maskin] CC 1
Talk With Cuba's Malmierca CC 1
Departure From New York CC 2
Gorbachev, Ponomarev Welcome CC 2
PRAVDA Reports on UN Opening, Olszowski Speech CC 2
[29 Sep]
Ruben Criticizes West's Position at IPU Session CC 3
Interview in Rome CC 3
[Paklin in IZVESTIYA 25 Sep]
Return to Moscow [IZVESTIYA 26 Sep] CC 5
NATO Foreign Ministers Fail To Reach Agreement CC 5
[Bragin in PRAVDA 6 Oct]
U.S. Continuing Embargo Pressure on Allies CC 5
[Kalyagin]
PRAVDA Publishes 'Rejoinder' on Pipeline [comparison] CC 6
Official Lectures on Foreign Development Aid CC 6
[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 1 Oct]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on U.S. Policy in Pacific CC 6
[Golts, 26 Sep]
MOSCOW NEWS Comments on Discord in OAU [3 Oct] CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Armand Hammer Leaves USSR, Holds Press Conference A 1
PRAVDA Reviews New Book on Reagan Cabinet A 1
[Tolkunov, 29 Sep]
U.S. Law on Surveillance of Diplomats Assailed A 3
[Kalyagin]
Canadian Ambassador Visits Armenian SSR A 4
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 22 Sep]

CHINA


KYODO: Ilichev, PRC's Qian Qichen Continue Talks B 1
Moscow: Normalization of PRC Ties Attainable B 1
CPSU Role in Birth, Development of CPC Detailed B 2
[Alekseyev]
RPP Disputes Huang Hua General Assembly Speech B 3


SOUTH ASIA


Return to 'Peaceful Life' in Afghanistan Seen D 1
Paktia Tribal Elders Back Afghan Government D 1
[Mironov in PRAVDA 27 Sep]


SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC


Truong Chinh Pays 'Official Friendly Visit' E 1
Report on Brezhnev Talks E 1
Dinner Speech E 2
Departure for Kiev E 4
Shcherbitskiy Welcome, Talks E 4
Vietnamese Army Political Workers End Visit E 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
Chernenko Receives Touring VCP Delegation E 5
PRAVDA Cites VCP Resolution on USSR Anniversary E 5
[25 Sep]
Report on Kampuchea Quotes Chan Ven, Hun Sen E 6
[Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 28 Sep]
PRAVDA on Kampuchean Regime's Progress E 8
[Fadeyev, 30 Sep]
Malaysian Prime Minister on Ties With USSR E 8
[IZVESTIYA 27 Sep]
Bases Major Issue in Marcos' Talks in U.S. E 9
[Shurygin in PRAVDA]


EASTERN EUROPE


Reportage on Ustinov, Delegation Visit to Prague F 1
Arrival, 6 Oct Activities F 1
Meeting With Husak F 1
East European Coverage F 2
PZPR Politburo Discusses Trade Union Draft Law F 2
Poland's Obodowski Interviewed on Trade Ties F 2
IZVESTIYA on 'Difficult' Polish Situation F 3
[Druzenko, 30 Sep]
KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on Polish Youth 'Problem' F 5
[Orlik]
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Congratulate GDR Leaders F 7


WESTERN EUROPE


'Mysterious' Underwater Object Off Swedish Coast G 1
Solomentsev Visits Trade Exhibition in FRG G 1
Solomentsev Departure G 1
Arrival Statement G 1
Meeting With Rau G 2

Ponomarev, French Assembly Delegation Meet G 2
Ponomarev, Zagladin Meet Socialists G 2
Kremlin Meeting G 2
Ponomarev, Faure Address G 2
Norwegian CP Delegation Visits Moscow, Minsk G 6
[PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Spanish CP Introduces New Election Program G 6
[PRAVDA 1 Oct]
Greek Ambassador Arrives in Armenian SSR G 6
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 24 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libya Reports U.S. 'Spy Plane' Downed 2 Sep H 1
Iran-Iraq War Detrimental to Region's Interests H 1
Demchenko Commentary [PRAVDA] H 1
NOVOYE VREMYA View [8 Oct] H 1
TASS Cites Battle Reports H 2
Syrian CP's Bakdash Hails Brezhnev Mideast Plan H 2
[PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Amity Groups Celebrate Syrian Treaty Anniversary H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MPLA Leader Views Military-Political Situation J 1
PRC, Angola Seek Normalization of Relations J 1
Madagascar Ambassador Arrives in Armenian SSR J 1
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 25 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Zimyanin Laud Dnepr Power Workers R 1
Brezhnev Congratulations R 1
Zimyanin Address R 1
Radio Report R 3
Grishin Book on Moscow's Role Published R 4
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]
Swiss Paper Reports Arrests in Estonia R 4
[Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG 6 Oct]
Moscow on Religious Freedom, Church-State Ties R 4
27 Sep-6 Oct Leader Appearances Reported R 5
Grishin at Moscow Aktiv R 5
Grishin Presents Red Banner R 5
Romanov at Leningrad Gorkom R 5
Shevardnadze, TASS Director R 5
Zimyanin on Teacher's Day R 5
Aliyev, Leningrad Cinema Group R 6
Rashidov at Uzbek Sovkhoz R 6
Lithuanian Construction Affairs Chairman Named R 6
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 14 Sep]
New Industry Minister Appointed in Georgia R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 27 Jul]
Briefs: Religious Publications; TV Relay Stations R 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Minister on Implementing Food Program T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 39]
CSA Reports Harvesting Progress in USSR T 4
[IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]
Progress of RSFSR Crop Harvests Reported T 5
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Sep]
Heavy Rains in Azerbaijan Harm Crops T 6
Briefs: New Type of Wheat T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts' Activities, Experiments Reported U 1
Orbital Adjustment [PRAVDA 29 Sep] U 1

TASS NOTES RESUMPTION OF START TALKS

LD061354 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 6 TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments were resumed here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by Viktor Karpov and the U.S. delegation by Edward Rowny.

KARPOV DISCUSSES RECENT START PROPOSALS

LD062200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In Geneva today, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the restriction and reduction of strategic arms resumed with a meeting between the delegation heads. The USSR delegation is led by Karpov and that of the United States by Rowny. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva.

[Begin recording] [Shishkovskiy] In connection with the continuation of this important Soviet-U.S. dialogue, we asked the Soviet delegation head, Special Ambassador [posol po osobomu porucheniyu] Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, to say a few words for Moscow radio about the Soviet approach to the problem, which is so serious in present-day circumstances, of the restriction and reduction of strategic arms or, in other words, the most destructive weapons.

[Karpov] Speaking at the General Assembly session, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed the importance and vital necessity of solving this problem. The USSR delegation, as it did at the previous round of negotiations, will consistently proceed in such a way as to secure the drafting of a mutually-acceptable accord [dogovorennost] that conforms with the principles of equality and identical security, would lead to a [word indistinct] reduction of the strategic arsenals of the USSR and the United States, reduce the level of military confrontation between them and reinforce strategic stability. The Soviet proposals in this regard are on the negotiating table and we are convinced that the USSR's proposals, given an objective attitude toward them, open the way for an effective agreement [soglasheniye] on the restriction and reduction of strategic arms.

As for the U.S. proposals, they are one-sided in nature. The U.S. approach to the negotiations as spelled out in President Reagan's speech of 9 May of this year cannot, as the Soviet side has repeatedly said, serve as the basis for agreement. One hopes that the U.S. side, from the outcome of the discussions already held, will make the necessary amendments in its position toward a mutually acceptable agreement [soglasheniye]. [end recording]

INITIATIVES FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN PACT VIEWED

LD062100 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- "Mankind has no sensible alternative to gradual reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear menace," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in connection with the new Soviet initiatives which were advanced in the well-reasoned speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. "It is extremely important therefore," the weekly points out in its October 8 issue, "to put obstacles in the way of new types and systems of nuclear armaments. The Soviet Union believes: Resolute, vigorous actions are needed to take the issue out of the impasse. Specifically, this country proposes that elaboration and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty be sped up and talks with this aim in view at the Disarmament Commission be started immediately."

"Seeking to facilitate the earliest progress along the path, the USSR submitted for consideration to the assembly the basic provisions of the treaty."

"The Soviet document," the weekly stresses, "takes into account all positive accomplishments made in the course of the discussion for many years of the problem of banning nuclear arms tests. It constitutes a good basis for rapid achievement of an accord, naturally, on the condition that other nuclear states display a constructive approach."

The Soviet Union, the article says, undertook another big action at the United Nations, proposing to include in the session agenda as an urgent issue the question "On Multiplication of Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and Ensure Safe Development of Atomic Power Engineering". The USSR proposes that the "assembly proclaim premeditated destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities with the use of even conventional weapons tantamount in fact to an attack with the use of nuclear weapons, that is actions which the United Nations already qualified as the gravest crime against mankind."

USTINOV ADDRESSES SHIELD-82 DINNER IN BULGARIA

For a RABOTNICHESKO DELO account of a speech delivered on 1 October by Defense Minister Ustinov at an official dinner given in Burgas, Bulgaria, in connection with the Shield-82 Warsaw Pact joint exercises, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 4 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BULGARIAN GENERAL ON ARMY'S WARSAW PACT ROLE

PM061101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national defense: "In a Unified System"]

[Excerpt] Bulgaria is a reliable and loyal member of the Warsaw Pact. The BCP shows exceptional concern to deepen the Bulgarian People's Army's cooperation and combat friendship with all fraternal Warsaw Pact armies, and mainly with the Soviet army, the pivot of the Joint Armed Forces. This cooperation covers all spheres of military building. Regular joint exercises with forces and staffs of the Joint Armed Forces are a vivid manifestation of this. Participation of the Bulgarian People's Army in these exercises helps to increase commanders' professional skill at leading subordinate forces and improves the field training and standard of training of units and divisions. Joint exercises increase the armies' combat might and strengthen their fraternal combat friendship. They promote closer acquaintance with and the development of friendly ties among the allied armies and the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our peoples. This will also be promoted by the Shield-82 exercises being held on Bulgarian territory.

The international atmosphere in which Bulgarian People's Army personnel are preparing to celebrate their holiday [Bulgarian Army Day] is extraordinarily complex, tense and explosive. A grave threat again hangs over the world. This is the direct consequence of the U.S. Administration's course toward confrontation with the countries of real socialism and overarmament. The United States is gambling with the vital interests of all mankind to achieve its mercenary goals. It is constantly increasing its military spending and improving existing and developing new means of mass destruction. It is stepping up its military presence in an increasing number of regions of the world of so-called "vital importance" for it, and in the immediate vicinity of the socialist countries. Nor is it ignoring the Balkan Peninsula and neighboring regions. The United States is supporting and directing the operations of Salvadoran-type reactionary dictatorships and Israel's misanthropic policy. Everywhere it is striving to pursue its policy from a position of strength, particularly in relation to the socialist community countries.

In this situation the international responsibility of the Bulgarian People's Army has increased still further. Its personnel are fully aware of this responsibility and are seeking to continuously raise combat readiness and combat capability of units and divisions and to increase the contribution to the common struggle to defend socialism and strengthen peace throughout the world. We are inspired and at the same time very much bound by the high assessment of the Bulgarian People's Army given by the 12th BCP Congress. "Thanks to the party's care and attention and the persistent work of fighters and commanders," Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, pointed out in the report to the congress, "the Bulgarian People's Army has become a modern armed force equipped with the latest combat hardware, and its servicemen are distinguished by the highly skillful mastery of their weapons and their indestructible morale."

The Bulgarian People's Army servicemen, in single combat formation and in fraternal alliance with the servicemen of the invincible Soviet Armed Forces and of other Warsaw Pact armies, stand firmly and unshakably on guard over their native borders and the peoples' socialist gains and peaceful labor.

MATERIALS ON GROMYKO ACTIVITIES AT UN, DEPARTURE

Letter on Nuclear Energy

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 October publishes on page 4 the "Letter from USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar" introducing the draft proposal on removing the threat of nuclear war and ensuring the peaceful development of nuclear energy. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English version carried in the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 4 under the subhead "Gromyko's Introductory Letter," reveals the following variation:

Page CC 5, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...growing needs in the field of power supply for industry, agriculture and scientific research. [supplying "for"]

Talk With Argentine Minister

PY061438 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[From "Valentin Maskin Comments on Latin American News"]

[Text] A TASS report datelined New York states that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has met with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari.

During the meeting, Gromyko and Aguirre Lanari exchanged views on current international problems and on the activities of the 37th UN General Assembly. Gromyko and Aguirre Lanari emphasized the need to observe the UN resolutions on decolonization. They also expressed their support for the adoption of specific measures aimed at redressing the international situation, including the South Atlantic situation.

Andrey Gromyko stated that the USSR strongly maintains that a just solution to the Malvinas problem must be sought through talks held within the framework of the United Nations and in keeping with the UN resolutions. The Soviet foreign minister outlined the Soviet position regarding the Malvinas problem both in his UN speech and in the brief meeting he held with his Argentine counterpart. Andrey Gromyko stated that the Soviet position has been publicly expressed on various occasions.

[Words indistinct] the Soviet position completely differs from that of the United Kingdom and of its allies, which are attempting to perpetuate colonialism through force. Some representatives of the British Government have surmised on repeated occasions that London will not negotiate the Malvinas issue with Argentina.

The agency [name indistinct] reports that Douglas Richard Hurd, British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, last weekend left on a 7-day visit to the South Atlantic islands, where he will discuss the future of the islands with the kelpers and local authorities.

But, determining the future of this archipelago in talks [words indistinct] is impossible. The only possible way to resolve the problems is through negotiations conducted within the framework of the United Nations.

The TASS report on the meeting of the Soviet and Argentine foreign ministers states that on reviewing bilateral relations the two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of relations between the two countries, and their willingness to continue with and to enrich political contacts and economic and commercial ties, ties which benefit the two countries. The economic and commercial ties between the two countries are quite rich. Argentina is one of the main commercial partners of the USSR in Latin America.

Talk With Cuba's Malmierca

LD062002 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, foreign minister of the republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

During the conversation, that was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, mutual satisfaction was expressed over the steady all-round development of the fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations, perfection of cooperation of both countries in the interests of peace and international security.

During the exchange of opinions on topical international problems, including those on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Isidoro Malmierca spoke highly of the new proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the session. Both sides expressed the conviction that the pooling of efforts of peaceful states, including Latin American countries, in the aim of preventing war, ending the arms race, easing the tension, specifically in the Caribbean, that has been caused by the imperialist circles, assumes ever greater significance in the present-day international situation.

The ministers condemned resolutely the policy of threats against Cuba, the policy dangerous for the cause of peace. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union invariably supports socialist Cuba, expresses solidarity with the Cuban people firmly protecting sovereignty of its country against outside encroachments.

Departure From New York

LD062318 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 7 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, left New York. He had taken part in the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly as head of the USSR delegation.

Gorbachev, Ponomarev Welcome

LD070822 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, returned to Moscow from New York. He was heading the Soviet delegation to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. At the airport he was welcomed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON UN OPENING, OLSZOWSKI SPEECH

PM051543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 5

[Dispatch from unnamed correspondent: "General Political Debate Under Way; Session Delegates Call on International Community To Help Solve Acute Problems of our Time"]

[Text] New York, 28 Sep -- The general political debate of the 37th UN General Assembly session delgates has begun here, at UN headquarters on the East River.

Opening the debate, Brazilian President J.B. Figueiredo called on the participants in the present forum to make a concrete contribution to the solution of acute international problems.

"Never in the history of the United Nations has the threat to peace and security been so great," the Brazilian president said. Only constructive political moves, the president went on to point out, can bring about a normalization of the international situation. In this connection he stressed: "Brazil has good relations with the East European states, especially in the economic and trade sphere. The basis of these relations is mutual advantage and respect and noninterference in internal affairs."

The forum participants listened attentively to the address delivered by Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski. "It is not Poland which is aggravating the international situation," he said, "it is those who are trying to make capital out of the internal situation in our country, wreck detente and start another cold war. When analyzing the unfriendly acts by certain NATO circles against Poland and their routine 'warnings' and 'advice,' you ask yourself: Have these people forgotten that Poland is not part of NATO? It has always been and will remain a sovereign and integral part of the community of socialist countries."

Some Western governments, first and foremost that of the United States, and imperialist propaganda and subversion centers, the speaker continued, are engaged in a provocative anti-Polish campaign. Aggressive propaganda of this kind is contrary to the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Those opposed to the establishment of calm in Poland, S. Olszowski pointed out, are deliberately closing their eyes to the enormous process of positive changes taking place in every sphere of the country's social life. We are profoundly convinced that the declaration of a state of emergency was in the interests not only of Poland but of peace and security in Europe. Any dangerous development in a country situated at the heart of the European Continent could have catastrophic repercussions.

S. Olszowski expressed thanks to Poland's friends who came to its aid at a difficult moment. "The assistance received from our neighbor and closest ally -- the Soviet Union -- has been particularly invaluable," he pointed out. "If a friend in need is a friend indeed, we now know who our real friend is."

Dwelling on the course of world events, the Polish foreign minsiter pilloried the Israeli aggressors responsible for the carnage in West Beirut. He pointed out the need for a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Near East taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent proposals serve precisely this purpose.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister J.A. Zambrano Velasco accused the "powerful imperialist states" of seizing territories in Latin America. He also condemned the leading capitalist states for pursuing a policy of colonialism and neocolonialism on the continent.

The general political debate at the UN forum continues.

RUBEN CRITICIZES WEST'S POSITION AT IPU SESSION

Interview in Rome

PM040945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview granted in Rome by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, to correspondent N. Paklin -- date not given]

[Text] The 69th IPU Conference, in which parliamentarians from 98 countries participated, was held in Rome 14 through 22 September. Here is what V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the USSR Parliamentary Group's delegation, told N. Paklin, our correspondent in Rome, about its results.

The conference, V.P. Ruben said, took place in a tense atmosphere caused by the actions of the delegates from the United States and its NATO allies. From the very first days of its work they adopted a policy of confrontation, avoiding the search for constructive solutions to modern international problems. However, the overwhelming majority of the conference participants discussed ways to strengthen international security, prevent a nuclear catastrophe and curb the arms race, demonstrating high responsibility and profound concern for the destiny of peace.

The delegates from the socialist countries and many nonaligned and neutral states evaluated highly the pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The conference's main resolutions aimed at taking urgent measures to secure nuclear disarmament and to ban chemical, neutron and other types of weapons of mass destruction speak of the need to activate efforts in the struggle for peace and for the rejection of criminal doctrines justifying the unleashing of nuclear war.

The conference especially noted the role and high responsibility of parliaments and parliamentarians for the destiny of peace, and the importance of pooling the efforts of peoples and elected organs and governments with a view to ending the arms race and creating conditions for life without weapons and wars. The adopted decisions draw attention to the close link between disarmament and economic development and to the real possibility of using the colossal funds spent on arms to alleviate many economic and social problems which the peoples are now encountering.

The discussion of the question of Israeli aggression in Lebanon passed a severe verdict on Israel and its U.S. patrons. The delegates stigmatized this barbarous aggression and the policy of genocide against Lebanon's peaceful population and Palestinians, and voiced their indignation at the criminal impudence and cynicism of the occupiers, who are violating the generally accepted norms of international law. The approved document resolutely condemns the Israeli aggression and contains an appeal for the immediate full and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Lebanese territory, as well as a demand for an end to U.S. military and economic aid to Israel.

The resolution devotes great attention to the Palestinian problem. A decision was adopted to set up a special IPU commission to investigate Israel's bloody crimes on Lebanese territory. A plenary session recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The resolution points out that a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem is impossible without the PLO's participation. The right of the people of Palestine to return to their home, to self-determination and to create an independent state on their own land was reaffirmed.

The discussion of questions connected with the decolonization process, primarily in southern Africa, with environmental conservation and with the world food situation was also of a constructive nature. The adopted resolutions are imbued with the concern of the majority of the delegates for liquidating the last seats of colonialism on earth and successfully resolving a number of the global problems facing mankind.

The conference resolutely condemned South Africa's racist regime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from its territory and the ensuring of that country's genuine independence and territorial integrity. The cooperation of the United States, Israel and a number of other Western countries with the racist Pretoria regime was also condemned.

Exploiting a mechanical majority, the U.S. delegation and its closest NATO allies imposed an examination of the so-called "Afghan question" on the session participants. Our delegation, V.P. Ruben emphasized, together with the delegations of a number of other states, issued a statement regarding that unscrupulous maneuver as gross interference in the DRA's internal affairs and as an attempt to lead the conference away from discussing burning international problems.

Evaluating the conference as a whole, V.P. Ruben said in conclusion, it is necessary to stress the lack of a spirit of constructive businesslike cooperation and political realism in some of our Western colleagues. On the whole this parliamentary forum has shown once again that there is growing understanding throughout the world of the need to activate efforts in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war and consolidate the peoples' international security. Soviet parliamentarians will continue to work persistently for the sake of these noble aims.

J. Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament, was elected chairman of the IPU Council.

Return to Moscow

PM040949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by V.P. Ruben, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow from Rome 24 September. It had participated in the work of the 69th IPU Conference.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L.A. Makarova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

LD061010 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- The two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the NATO member countries, which was held in Canada, "has borne out serious differences between Washington and its allies," writes today Nikolay Bragin, PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa. "Notwithstanding the arms twisting tactics and the shameless use of the 'Soviet menace' bugaboo, by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz towards his West European partners at the close door meeting," the correspondent writes, "Washington has failed to achieve even a semblance of unanimity on the main issue discussed at the meeting: the drawing up of a common NATO trade strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

However the United States may try to stop the mouth of its allies, the correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA continues, it is powerless to convince them of the need either to give up mutually beneficial trade with the Soviet Union, or to renounce the development of relations and contacts with the countries of the socialist community. On the contrary, today ever more political figures and representatives of the Western business world believe that the pursuance of this course will only be detrimental to their national interests. This course pursues the selfish aim of making the West European partners even more economically dependent on the USA so as to try to end the economic crisis in the USA at the formers' expense.

"Isn't it why the participants in the meeting in Canada preferred to evade any statements of 'solidarity' with the line of their senior NATO partner directed at declaring a 'trade war' on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?" Nikolay Bragin writes.

U.S. CONTINUING EMBARGO PRESSURE ON ALLIES

LD061754 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Oct 82
[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The United States has made another attempt to put pressure on its Western allies, trying to impose on them a trade war with the Soviet Union. This happened at the Paris session of the so-called consultative group Coordinating Committee on the export of strategic goods to the socialist countries. The organization is better known under the abbreviation Cocom. Washington demanded that its partners considerably extend the lists of goods upon which, in the U.S. view, bans should be placed. Moreover, the U.S. delegates proposed that Cocom should be made into a permanent organization with a permanent staff so that U.S. controls on trade relations between the Soviet Union and the West could continue day and night.

These attempts, however, encountered resolute objections from the West European countries, particularly France. They again confirmed that they do not wish to go back on mutually advantageous agreements concluded with the Soviet Union. Despite arm-twisting tactics, the U.S. delegates did not manage to obtain even the semblance of unity of views from their partners. The sides agreed only to carry on the talks.

Meanwhile, the United States is extending its war against those West European companies which have broken the U.S. embargo on the supply of machinery for building the pipeline from the Soviet Union. The latest discriminatory measures have been introduced against the West German firm AEG Kanis and three subsidiaries of the Mannesmann concern. They will be deprived of the right to import equipment and technology for the oil and gas industry from the United States. Let us recall that similar measures were taken earlier by the U.S. administration against seven other West European firms.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES 'REJOINDER' ON PIPELINE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 October on page 5 publishes a "rejoinder" by V. Sukhoy entitled "What Was Left on the Pipe?" This has been compared with the TASS report published in the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages CC 11-12 under the subhead "PRAVDA Article" and the following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA adds the following final paragraph:

There is a simple children's counting rhyme: "A and B were sitting on a pipe. A fell off and B disappeared. What was left on the pipe?" Everyone can see that across the ocean they have "sat on a pipe" their own A and B. A represents anti-Sovietism and B stands for "baloney." Both are doomed to "fall off" and to "disappear" but the gas pipeline itself, which serves mutually advantageous cooperation, will remain.

OFFICIAL LECTURES ON FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT AID

PM051451 [Editorial Report] Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish on 1 October carries on page 11 a 1,000-word "B.M." report on a lecture on Soviet overseas development aid delivered in Helsinki by diplomatic academy dean Rostislav Konyayev, who said that the majority of this aid goes to the Soviet Union's neighbors and socialist-oriented developing nations. Konyayev stressed that the developing nations are part of the international capitalist system and that the Soviet Union could not therefore give aid "for free" but does so because of its "own feelings of responsibility and duty." Examples of Soviet aid mentioned were cooperation with Afghanistan, Turkey and Iran, and Konyayev stressed that Western Third World aid cannot be compared with the Soviet Union's, which often comes in for criticism but is actually based on principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of recipient nations. The Soviet Union is not trying to export revolution, he said. Konyayev ended by stressing the importance of creating a new world economic order, a better long-term objective than mere financial aid.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. POLICY IN PACIFIC

PM041511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 3

["Military-Political Review" by A. Golts: "The Pacific Ocean in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] "In the nuclear missile age the Pacific Ocean is a shopping street which can become a battlefield in a trice," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to the Pentagon, has written. This view of the Pacific region as primarily a theater of military operations seems self-explanatory to Washington politicians and strategists. For decades it has been in this region that U.S. ruling circles have sought most consistently and openly to implement their imperial policy. It is the Pacific Ocean which they are persistently trying to turn into an "inland American lake."

It is no accident that the biggest U.S. military adventures in the postwar period were undertaken here -- the intervention in Korea and the "dirty war" in Indochina. It is no accident that the second largest grouping of U.S. Armed Forces, numbering about a half-million servicemen, is stationed in the Pacific Ocean Basin. The ocean's waters are plied by up to 200 warships, including 7 aircraft carriers (the sophisticated nuclear-warships, including 7 aircraft carriers (the sophisticated nuclear-powered strike carrier Carl Vinson arrived there recently). In this region the first Ohio-class nuclear-powered missile submarine armed with Trident ballistic missiles has been deployed.

But Washington considers even this militarization of the Pacific Ocean region to be inadequate. There are frequent allegations in official speeches and newspaper publications that in recent years the United States has reduced its activity in the Pacific Ocean region and that this is having the most serious effect on its defense capability. It is appropriate to recall that one of the points of Reagan's election platform was the demand to restore America's "strong role" in Asia and the Pacific.

On entering the White House the new President immediately set about what Washington obscurely terms "restoring" a "strong U.S. role in the Pacific," which had actually never weakened. To cries about the "Russians' dangerous preparations" and "the unprecedented growth of the Soviet Navy" the U.S. leadership is seeking the greatest possible buildup of its military potential in this part of the world. Militarist preparations are under way in almost every direction. The number of U.S. servicemen is being increased. There is a frenzied buildup of armaments -- nuclear missile arms above all. Whereas it was initially proposed to equip the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with strategic cruise missiles only by 1984, this deadline was later advanced considerably. According to U.S. secretary of the Navy J. Lehman, the first consignment of Tomahawks will go into service in the very near future. It was officially confirmed recently that the United States has the right to deploy nuclear weapons at its military bases in the Philippines. The Americans have succeeded in turning the Japanese port of Yokusuka into a permanent base for Polaris-armed nuclear submarines.

Many more instances of this kind could be cited. They attest irrefutably that Washington is stepping up its military activity in the Pacific Basin. What has caused these massive militarist preparations? The main goal of the buildup of the Pacific grouping of U.S. forces remains unchanged: creating an ever-mounting threat to the Soviet Union. At the same time this grouping is also being assigned new functions. They stem directly from the provisions of the Pentagon directive on the development of the U.S. Armed Forces in the forthcoming 5-year period which requires "that in planning and utilizing the armed forces the emphasis be shifted to southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean." In accordance with the Pentagon's plans, the U.S. troops stationed in the Pacific are being set one more task -- tactical support and the provision of rear services for the U.S. interventionist forces targeted on the Near East.

Over half the U.S. Navy task force in the Indian Ocean now consists of 7th Fleet ships. Units and formations of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] are already deployed on the territory of U.S. allies in the region. Those based on U.S. territory will "if necessary" be transferred to the Near East via the U.S. bases in the Pacific.

Of course, the Pentagon realizes that the United States, even with its enormous armed forces and innumerable bases, obviously cannot ensure its military presence simultaneously in all parts of the world that Washington has declared "spheres of vital U.S. interests." The Pentagon is concerned that a "strategic vacuum" may arise in the Pacific. Admiral Long, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in this region, recently admitted with obvious irritation that the time has gone when the United States was able to act there alone.

That is why one important element of U.S. strategy in the region, alongside the buildup of its own armed forces, is the persistent quest for allies capable to a certain extent of "deputizing" for the United States -- or, more simply, performing its military functions.

It is no accident that the formulation "Pacific community" has cropped up in the newspapers.

For many years now Washington has been honing the idea of creating some grouping which, according to its creators' design, is to unite the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zeland, Canada, and South Korea and the ASEAN countries (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which incorporates Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia). It is not hard to notice that almost all the candidates for the "community" are already linked with the United States by bilateral or multilateral military agreements. The only exceptions are Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. But even these countries have an agreement on "joint defense," not with the United States itself, it is true, but with its ANZUS allies -- Australia and New Zealand. Now Washington is seeking to amalgamate the entire system of these accords into a single military-political alliance -- a sort of NATO analogue for the Pacific region. And in the future, foreign observers believe, it is planned to link the "Pacific community" with NATO and thus create some sort of "superbloc."

But that is in the future, and for the time being Washington is counting on filling the "strategic vacuum" with the aid of the "community," while the politicians and diplomats are still only formulating the bases of the region as a replacement for U.S. troops. These plans not only exist but are already being implemented. This can be seen from the agendas of various conferences which Pentagon aides are holding with the military leaders of some Pacific states. These plans can also be plainly discerned in the scenarios for joint maneuvers by U.S. troops and the troops of these countries.

A graphic illustration of this was the latest Japanese-U.S. "security" conference held in early September in Honolulu. Its main result was the agreement to embark on the preparation of joint operations to "protect the sealanes" 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. In particular it is planned that the U.S. 7th Fleet will hand over to the Japanese navy the bulk of its functions in a vast region west of Guam and north of the Philippines. It is clear from statements by spokesman for the Japanese National Defense Agency that these functions will be fulfilled by the "Self-Defense Forces" both in peacetime and in the event of an "emergency," as was expressly emphasized earlier.

The task of "deputizing" for U.S. Armed Forces is also assigned to the army of Chon Tu-hwan's South Korean regime. The role the Pentagon assigns to these troops is indicated clearly enough by the annual U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit maneuvers. These militarist games, in which up to 160,000 soldiers, sailors and officers take part, rehearse collaboration between U.S. and South Korean troops in offensive operations.

Washington has also embarked in earnest on the militarist indoctrination of the ASEAN states. "Guests" from the United States have become frequent visitors. This year U.S. Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger and many lower-ranking officials have visited these states. Irrespective of the visitors' rank, all their statements in the ASEAN capitals seem to have been copied from each other and amount to dissertations on the "threat to Southeast Asia" from the USSR and Vietnam. The calls to "step up the ASEAN countries' defense capability" had a monotonous and persistent ring. It is clear from these statements that Washington proposes initially to promote the ASEAN grouping's transformation into a virtual military bloc and then to involve it in the implementation of U.S. strategic plans.

Counter to their countries' national interests, some ASEAN leaders are inclined to heed the United States' militarist recommendations. An example is the recent statement by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. In full accordance with U.S. wishes he called for the "extension" of the framework of military contacts among the ASEAN "five" and the transition from bilateral to multilateral military cooperation within the association.

However, not everything is as simple as some people would like it to be. Many prominent ASEAN figures have frequently stated that they have no intention of giving their association a military aspect.

Although the ASEAN leadership is still inclined to believe the Pentagon stories about a Soviet or Vietnamese "military threat," nonetheless, as the Hong Kong magazine ASIA WEEK wrote not without irony, people there have already realized that the medicine proposed by the U.S. "doctors' is far more dangerous than the ailment itself.

This idea is gaining ground not only in the ASEAN countries. Many states realize that the very "ailment" itself has been fabricated from beginning to end by the Pentagon strategists. After all, it is obvious that the peoples' desire to find constructive decisions leading to the safeguarding of their fundamental interests without detriment to the security of each of them has absolutely no place in the Pentagon's Pacific schemes.

The only sensible path toward ensuring genuine security in the region has been outlined in the Soivet peace initiatives. The USSR suggests to all interested sides that they agree on acceptable confidence-building measures in the Far East and the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly those regions where the busiest sealanes lie, to ensure that as large a part as possible of the world's oceans becomes a zone of peace in the very near future.

The establishment of peace and good-neighborliness in the Pacific region, as in other parts of the world, should also be promoted by the USSR proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact issue statements on the nonextension of these alliances' spheres of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

MOSCOW NEWS COMMENTS ON DISCORD IN OAU

LD011658 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Who Profits From Discord in the OAU?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Imperialism benefits from differences in OAU, the MOSCOW NEWS weekly writes in its October 3 issue.

It points out that "the cancellation of the conference of OAU heads of state and government, which should have taken place in Tripoli, prevented discussion of many topical issues."

"In recent times," the newspaper writes, "the pressure of the frontline states has been growing, with the purpose of wresting from them an agreement to tie the Namibian problem to questions that property fall under Angola's internal jurisdiction. They say in Washington that Namibia will receive its independence when the Cuban contingent leaves Angola. In exchange Angola is promised 'plentiful economic aid', while in reality the imperialist circles plan to overthrow the power of the people and place the puppet Savimbi in Luanda, or at least in the southern provinces of the country presently occupied by South Africa. This is the approximate content of the 'settlement plan' recently proposed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his 'private tour' of southern Africa."

"Had the Tripoli session taken place", the article points out, "the independent countries of Africa could have and, most probably would have, declared firm support for the just liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, support for the legitimate character of Angola's defensive actions, and would have exposed the schemes and intrigues of those who make no attempt to conceal their friendship with South Africa."

"The Tripoli agenda," the newspaper writes, "also included another important problem, that of the Middle East, and in particular, the barbarous aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon. And once more, at the moment when the U.N. and other international organizations were condemning the aggressor and its accessories, the OAU turned out to be incapable of action."

ARMAND HAMMER LEAVES USSR, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061842 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- Armand Hammer expressed firm conviction about the need for the improvement of Soviet-American relations. President and chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer gave an interview to journalists before taking a plane from the USSR where he had been staying since Sunday. A press conference was held on the 14th floor of the International Commerce Centre of the Soviet capital where the office of Hammer's company is situated.

Armand Hammer said that during the visit Jerry Weintraub and he conducted negotiations connected with the creation by them of a motion pictures and television company three weeks ago. Its aim is to improve the exchange of entertainment and cultural projects between the USSR and the USA. Armand Hammer said that in Moscow they had been received by the USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, leaders of the Soviet television and radio, cinematography and sports and discussed questions of interest to both sides.

Armand Hammer said their projects envisage co-production and showing in the USA and in the Soviet Union of entertainment and cultural programs with the use of the best talent. Tournaments are planned in the sphere of sports, specifically, competitions of gymnasts, of ice hockey players. Armand Hammer said that without going into detail he wished to stress that they would be promoting rapproachement and a better mutual understanding between ordinary people of the two countries.

The prominent representative of the U.S. business circles also noted that this cooperation will be profitable for both sides.

Answering questions of correspondents, Armand Hammer said that despite the "predictions" of sceptics, his agreement on the exchange of fertilizers and chemicals with the Soviet Union was being successfully implemented.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON REAGAN CABINET

PM061039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "All the President's men" -- first paragraph is published in boldface type]

[Text] New York, September -- THEY USUALLY MET IN CALIFORNIA, AT SOMEONE'S RANCH OR IN SMART VILLAS. ONE OF THE BIGGEST LANDOWNERS THERE W. WILSON, STEEL COMPANY PRESIDENT E. JORGENSEN, PHARMACEUTICAL MAGNATE J. DART, PUBLISHER W. ANNENBERG AND OTHER CALIFORNIAN MULTIMILLIONARIES, AND WITH THEM THE INCUMBENT U.S. PRESIDENT, R. REAGAN, HIS CLOSEST CONFIDANTS C. WEINBERGER, G. SHULTZ, E. MEESE, W. CLARK AND W. SMITH. NOW THEY ARE HOLDING SIMILAR MEETINGS INCREASINGLY FREQUENTLY IN WASHINGTON.

That is the "kitchen cabinet" of the 40th U.S. President. Its members -- rabid conservatives and anticommunists -- not only helped the incumbent President into the White House by rendering powerful financial and propaganda support but also chose the men they needed for all the departments and offices. "Here each man had to meet three requirements: to be a Reagan supporter, a Republican and a conservative," the NATIONAL JOURNAL writes.

These men, who hold posts as secretaries and deputy and assistance secretaries and heads of various administrative agencies, are described by journalists R. Brownstien and N. Easton in a recently published book "Reagan's Ruling Class: Portraits of 100 Top Presidential Officials."

Beneath a photograph of each of these "heroes" the book cites his political career, financial status and views expressed about him by those around him. And, finally, there is a description of the results to which his activity in his current field has led.

One out of every four in the "President's hundred" is a millionaire. They include Vice President Bush, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, Treasury Secretary D. Regan and Attorney General W. Smith. The wealth of the overwhelming majority of other high-ranking officials can be reckoned in six figures. It is many of these who have now been assigned the task of implementing "Reaganomics," which rests on reducing taxes for large corporations, cutting back social programs for the underprivileged, allegedly with a view to combating the budget deficit, weakening state control over big business and, of course, sharply increasing the Pentagon's appropriations.

Indeed, who better than Treasury Secretary D. Regan, who sat on the board of directors of many leading corporations and who on leaving the Merrill Lynch company to join the administration received an award of $400,000 to implement the administration's tax reform? Already 1,700 of the biggest companies have obtained colossal profits from it.

Who is more zealous than R. DeLauer, under secretary of defense for research and engineering, in gaining new billions in appropriations for the MX? After all, he has served as vice president of one of the biggest arms companies, TRW, which is the main contractor in the creation of this new-general nuclear missile complex?!

Mrs M. Jarratt, a fierce opponent of food aid to the poor, is also "at home" here. As assistant secretary of agriculture she has already initiated a further $2.3 billion cutback on these programs in the next fiscal year.

It is no accident that the "kitchen cabinet" suggested R. Burford to the administration for the post of director of the Bureau of Land Management. A big landowner and cattle rancher from Colorado, he is known to be fond of illegally grazing his enormous herds on state lands, for which he has frequently been convicted. In the same mold is J. Harris, director of the Bureau of Mines, [title as published], whose official duty is to prevent the mining corporations from plundering natural resources and to stop them from polluting the environment. However, he himself is a major shareholder in these companies and has absolutely no inclination to infringe their interests in any way. "To make anyone like that responsible for mining is like appointing a vampire as chief of a blood donor center," Congressman M. Udall says indignantly.

The same can be said of J. Crowell, who is responsible for natural resources, including forest protection, at the Department of Agriculture. Yet it was he who quite recently orchestrated the illegal machinations of two lumber concerns in Alaska. "It is like setting a fox to look after the chicken coop," P. Kirby, one of the organizers of the Americans' movement for nature conservation, notes sarcastically.

Secretary of the Interior J. Watt, as Senator A. Cranston has put it, "is the puppet of destroyers and exploiters." Before assuming the post of secretary this gentleman represented the Mountain States Organization, which zealously upholds the interests of the largest mining and oil concerns. It is no surprise therefore that, as before, in his present post Watt instantly labels a "Red" anyone who accuses these companies of plundering natural resources and polluting the environment.

However, it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that Labor Secretary R. Donovan is the most scandalous member of the administration. In presenting him the authors of "Reagan's Ruling Class" cite a long list of evidence proving this figure's ties with the world of crime when he was vice president of the Schiavone Construction Company in New Jersey. Nonetheless, under direct White House pressure Special Prosecutor L. Silverman was obliged recently to halt his investigation. But that is not all Donovan is accused of. In 6 years the present secretary of labor's corporation violated labor union legislation and safety regulations 135 times.

This is a list of just a few representatives of the President's men. Where is rule by the "kitchen cabinet" and its stooges leading the United States? These are the unreassuring conclusions reached by the author of the book's preface -- the well-known public figure R. Nader:

"The rich are becoming richer and stronger. The middle class and the poor are discovering that their already meager economic and political gains are being cut back still further.... All this contradicts the claims by Reagan's men that if the President's economic policy is implemented it will allegedly lead to universal prosperity. In the conflict between the interests of the workers and the requirements of the corporations, the administration always takes the latter's side."

And an increasing number of Americans are realizing this. According to a Gallup poll, over 1/3 now believe the President has abandoned the poor.

When you leaf through the "National Security" chapter you find on every page the most colorful representatives of the ruling circles. It is to Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and Navy Secretary J. Lehman, the militarist circles' rising "star," who urges "turning the Soviets into a world island so that we can own the rest of the world," that the authorship of the notorious direct confrontation strategy is ascribed.

It is no surprise, the authors write, that it is those who for many years have advocated the achievement of U.S. military superiority and opposed constructive accords with the USSR who have taken the posts of officials responsible for talks to curb the arms race. They are all men from the military-industrial complex over which, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "the Reagan administration has poured a shower of gold in the form of multibillion-dollar orders."

"Look who has been assigned to the negotiations: E. Rostow, P. Nitze and E. Rowny have always fought and continue to fight for a hard line from a position of strength. According to their formula it is first necessary to arm themselves to the teeth and then to demand as an ultimatum concessions from the other side. Are these politicians not seeking to deadlock the Geneva and Vienna talks?" the eminent religious figure W. Coffin asks.

In one of his speeches E. Rowny, the present head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction, stated:

"You may have noticed that I have little to say about arms control. The point is that 6 and 1/2 years of involvement in the SALT talks has led me to the conclusion that we are focusing too much attention on arms control and not enough on arms conservation and creation."

From the admissions of Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, a multimillionaire and zealous anticommunist and militarist:

"Let us suppose that some conflict occurs. Should we do something to remind Moscow that we are on the alert? I think that in this situation the delivery of selective nuclear strikes is possible and desirable."

These are the present Washington "men" who not only represent the exploiting class but are also seeking world domination and are prepared to this end to place the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. LAW ON SURVEILLANCE OF DIPLOMATS ASSAILED

LD070322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2016 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The American Congress has passed a special law that will give the intelligence services of the United States still greater rights and means in the organization of total shadowing of officials of various missions of foreign states. As is openly acknowledged by THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, this law will allow for the sending of spies to the embassies and homes occupied by diplomats.

In the U.S. State Department preparations are being made to create a new department on the affairs of foreign missions and, according to the words of an official who is one of the officials of the staff, it will have the right to determine in what hotel a Soviet diplomat can stay, what room he will occupy, which services he can use and possibly even under which tree in a park he can stand.

According to this statement it is already clear that the new law is aimed primarily at representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Even without this, Soviet people have to work in the United States in extremely complex conditions: constant shadowing; the anti-Soviet campaign conducted in the press; the hostile, at times openly criminal, forays of fascist-like thugs; the unfriendly attitudes on the part of the authorities -- all of this has become characteristic of the situation in which Soviet people find themselves in the United States. But, apparently, for the American Administration this is not enough. It is preparing to pour more fat on the fire of anti-Soviet hysteria.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS ARMENIAN SSR

GF061800 Yerev_n SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Geoffrey Pearson, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, visited the Armenian SSR for a few days.

During his stay he visited the Armenian national economic achievements exhibition, Mesrob Mashdotz Library, State Arts Education Center, Contemporary Arts Museum and tourist sites in Yerevan.

On 20 September he was received by M. Muradyan, chairman of Yerevan city soviet Executive Committee.

The Armenian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a banquet for Geoffrey Pearson. He was greeted by Minister D. Kirakosyan.

The ambassador thanked his host for the chance to learn about Armenia's life, wished further reinforement of Canadian-SSR economic and cultural relations, and success for the Armenian people.

In Echmiadzin, he was received and held talks with Vazgen I, supreme patriarch and universal catholicos of the Armenians.

Geoffrey Pearson and his wife returned to Moscow on 21 September.

KYODO: ILICHEV, PRC'S QIAN QICHEN CONTINUE TALKS

OW061249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 6 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen continued talks here Wednesday, reliable Eastern sources said.

China's Foreign Ministry declined comment on the meeting which opened the previous day.

Western diplomatic sources said the two countries would discuss the Kampuchea question during the ongoing talks, the first high-level contacts since Beijing suspended negotiations with Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Vietnamese State Council Chairman Truong China agreed in Moscow Tuesday that improved ties with China were in the interest of all three countries, the Western sources noted.

China supports the coalition of three Kampuchean resistance forces headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, while the Soviet Union backs Vietnam which maintains an estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to support the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

The Eastern sources said the Soviet Union aims chiefly to get the Chinese to open formal negotiations to break a 20-year split between the two communist giants.

Ilichev will appeal to the Chinese to resume talks on normalization of their ties during the latest round of discussions, the sources said.

China and the Soviet Union started vice minister-level talks in Moscow on October 17, 1979 and six rounds of talks had been held until November 30 the same year. But the talks were suspended after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Despite a series of Soviet overtures for an end to hostility, China has said that the Soviet Union should show its sincerity through its deeds rather than words.

Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang told a party convention last month that it would be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move toward normalization if the Soviets really have a sincere desire to improve relations with China and take practical steps to lift their threat to China.

MOSCOW: NORMALIZATION OF PRC TIES ATTAINABLE

OW062140 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] At the Kremlin banquet held on 5 October in honor of the party and state delegation of the SRV led by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV's State Council, Brezhnev said: The talks between the Soviet Union and Vietnam once again confirmed the identity of our views and goals, including those on strengthening the struggle for peace.

The Soviet leader emphatically pointed out: The question of our relations with the PRC was, naturally, among the major subjects which we discussed with the delegation of the SRV. We have the same viewpoint on this issue as well: We favor normal, good-neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. Such is the line of the CPSU and VCP [Vietnam Communist Party], and we are striving to pursue this line consistently.

Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: This is not easy if one takes into account the burden of the past. But, as we believe, this is attainable if the matter is handled in a calm way, without prejudices, on the basis of genuine, honest reciprocity.

Our station commentator (Kalin) has the following comment on the above statement:

On the question of the Soviet-Chinese relations, our country follows the principles formulated at the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses held in 1971, 1976 and 1981 respectively. Documents of these congresses all emphatically point out that a positive change in the Soviet-Chinese relations conforms to the long-term fundamental interests of our two countries and the interest of socialism.

As early as 1971, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the 24th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union would do its utmost to promote not only the normalization of relations but also the restoration of good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and China. He expressed the belief that this goal could be achieved eventually.

Dear listeners, the CPSU and the Soviet Government firmly believe, as they did in the past, that the long-term fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples are identical. That is why even in the dark period of the Cultural Revolution when opponents to the Soviet-Chinese friendship stepped up their anti-Soviet movement, the Soviet Union never abandoned its positive attitude but consistently advocated comprehensive resolution of problems in the Soviet-Chinese relations in keeping with the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

In his speech in Tashkent last March, Comrade Brezhnev reiterated: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit, not to the detriment of third countries.

This is the clear, invariable principled stand of the Soviet Union toward China. It accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, with China's interest in building socialism and with the interest of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the world.

Dear listeners, as Brezhnev said at the Kremlin banquet on 5 October, the Soviet Union understands that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is not easy if one takes into account the burden of the past, but as we believe, this is attainable if the matter is handled in a calm manner, without prejudices, on the basis of genuine, honest reciprocity.

Brezhnev emphatically said: We, in any case, favor this.

## CPSU ROLE IN BIRTH, DEVELOPMENT OF CPC DETAILED

OW052150 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The Role Played by Soviet Communists in the Birth and Development of the CPC" -- sixth of series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Everybody knows that before the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution of Russia was won in October 1917, China knew nothing about Marxism. The idea of scientific communism was brought to China by Russia's revolutionary storm.

In early 1920, a group of staff workers headed by Soviet Communist Party member (Voytinskiy) was sent to China by the Far Eastern Secretariat of the Executive Committee of Communist International. According to a Chinese Communist, the group became the first bridge linking the Russian Revolution and the revolutionary movement in China. It should be pointed out that when the group arrived in China, Chinese Marxists, including the most prestigious Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu, had yet to present the issue of the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party, although this issue would be presented later.

Under (Voytinskiy's) assistance, a seven-man Communist group headed by Chen Duxiu was founded in Shanghai in May 1920. Again with (Voytinskiy's) participation, a Socialist Youth League was established in Shanghai in August of the same year and a weekly, ZHONGGUO GONGREN [CHINESE WORKERS], began to be published. At the same time, (Voytinskiy) assisted Li Dazhao in organizing a Communist group in north China.

In addition to their organizational work, (Voytinskiy) and other Soviet Communist Party members carried out a lot of explanatory work among the Chinese Communists and helped Chinese comrades understand that the Chinese revolutionary movement had to guided by Marxist principles and that they had to propagate these principles among the workers. They also helped Chinese comrades understand the urgent need for establishing Marxist revolutionary organizations. These organizations later appeared in various localities in China in the form of study groups and study teams. It was specifically on the basis of these communist study groups and teams that the CPC was founded.

Following the founding of the CPC, the Chinese Communists found a way of formulating and testing the CPC's political program, strategy and tactics for the bourgeois democratic revolutionary period. In this regard, the Chinese Communists received great assistance from Communist International and Soviet Communists. The documents presented at the Second Congress of the Communist International played a significant role in the formation and development of the Chinese Communist movement.

The theoretical principle that the Chinese revolution was part of the world revolution was substantially enriched by the idea of forming an antiimperialist united front. Thanks to the interpretation and assistance of Soviet Communists and other representatives of Communist International, this idea later materialized. While forming a united front with the KMT, the CPC was able to maintain its organizational and political independence.

In the course of the 1920's, the Soviet Communists, through close cooperation with the Communist International, successfully helped China to solve its major issues in the Chinese revolution such as the issues concerning the proletariat's leadership and allies in national revolution, agrarian reform, establishment of revolutionary bases, the launching of guerrilla warfare, establishment of armed force in the rural areas and so forth. This principle paved the way for deciding what had to be done in the Chinese people's revolution.

## RPP DISPUTES HUANG HUA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

OW061454 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] General political debate continues at the UN General Assembly session. Regular representatives of many countries emphasize that the proposals made by the Soviet Union on banning the nuclear arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat have pointed out the practical way to solve the most important issues at present. They include Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov, Lao Acting Foreign Minister Boupha and Angolan Foreign Minister Jorge.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua addressed the meeting. He brought up again the theory of so-called two superpowers and discussed the international situation. The theory is designed to cover up the responsibility born by those events that greatly aggravate international tension. His speech shows that China is attempting to play the role of spokesman for Third World countries on major international issues. This is obvious. On the Near East situation, Huang Hua denounced Israel's aggression and its attempt to wipe out the Palestinian people's liberation forces.

Huang Hua pointed out: The United States always shields and assists the Israeli aggressors. Therefore, it cannot shirk its responsibility.

At the same time, the Chinese foreign minister as a rule made slanderous allegations on the so-called Afghanistan issue and Kampuchea issue in his speech.

RETURN TO 'PEACEFUL LIFE' IN AFGHANISTAN SEEN

LD051756 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In many regions of Afghanistan, where the country's armed forces have smashed counterrevolutionary bands which have been terrorizing the population, peaceful life is being installed.

The greater part of the territory of Samangan Province consists of desert and mountainous terrain, cut by deep gorges. For centuries the people have only settled along the rivers, as soon here, [name indistinct] in the middle of the [name indistinct] district. The remoteness of these places from the country's major centers has been used for some time by the bandits, who have drawn the local population into a senseless fratricidal war. Recently, a large band consisting mainly of deceived (?people) went over to the side of people's power. They pledged themselves to safeguard peace in the district with all their strength.

We arrived here on the day the people were gathering for a festive meeting, at which they assured the representatives of the people's government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of their loyalty to the road they have chosen. The fate of many of these men is a complicated one. The path to truth (?for them) has crossed the paths of bandits. However, the state has found it possible to trust them.

We have understood, says one former member of the band, that our enemies are those people who incited us toward war against the people. Now we shall ourselves be fighting against the bandits, and we shall justify the trust of our people.

This day will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Kishlak. Festivities like these are taking place now in various corners of Afghanistan, festivities marking the return to peaceful life.

PAKTIA TRIBAL ELDERS BACK AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

PM011451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Meeting of Paktia Tribes"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Sep -- The tribal jirgahs (meetings) which have been taking place recently have elicited a broad response in Afghanistan's internal political life. The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES has called the recently ended Kabul jirgah of tribes from Paktia Province, which neighbors on Pakistan, a historic event. Elders of the largest tribes -- the Mangal, (Totakhel), Gardez, Zarmal, Ahmadzai and others -- participated in it.

The jirgah participants voiced unanimous support for the revolutionary Afghan Government, which is consistently implementing a policy of equal development for all the nations, nationalities, tribes and groups in the country and of involving national minorities in revolutionary transformations. The elders noted in their speeches the great political significance of winning tribes over to the side of people's power and turning their zone of settlement into a reliable barrier against any actions by counterrevolutionary gangs from Pakistani territory.

The jirgah sharply criticized the aggressive policy of the American imperialists and their accomplices who are seeking to set Pashtun tribes against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan by means of bribery and intrigues. The adopted resolution made a high evaluation of the USSR's international solidarity with the Afghan revolution.

## TRUONG CHINH PAYS 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

### Report on Brezhnev Talks

OW061459 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the SRV, held talks at the Kremlin on 5 October.

Brezhnev reported on the progress made by the working people of the Soviet Union in carrying out the social and economic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. He described the Food Program as the principal component of the party's domestic policy in the current and the next 5-year plans. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet people's activities are filled with confidence in successfully accomplishing the party's plans to improve their material welfare and in creating the best conditions for the development of science and culture.

Truong Chinh reported on the Vietnamese Communist Party's struggle against the serious consequences of the long aggression by imperialism and the efforts made by the Vietnamese working people in accordance with the resolution of the 5th VCP Congress in laying a material and technological foundation for building socialism and in strengthening national defense. The people's strenuous labor has brought about the first results, but Vietnam is still faced with major economic difficulties. The chairman of the State Council thanked the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the extensive and valuable assistance given to Socialist Vietnam.

Brezhnev stated: The deepening of cooperation with Vietnam in all respects is the invariable, principled policy of the CPSU. We in the Soviet Union shall strictly adhere to it.

Truong Chinh emphasized: Cohesion and cooperation with the Soviet Union are regarded in Vietnam as the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy and as one of the decisive factors in further triumphs of the Vietnamese revolution.

Both delegations affirmed with deep satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the SRV have notably expanded in recent years. A new phase in these relations opened up with the conclusion in 1978 of a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Both party and state links are deepening. Both sides are mutually enriched by studying each other's experience. The Soviet Union is assisting Vietnam in constructing the large-scale Hoa Binh GES. A joint enterprise for the extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf is to serve to secure Vietnam's energy requirements. Cooperation in the field of science, technology, education and public health is strengthening. The further raising of the efficiency of economic cooperation, including the efficiency of the exploitation of resources which are being earmarked for economic cooperation by the Soviet Union, is an urgent task.

In discussing international issues, they emphasized the urgency of removing the threat of war, which has grown because of the imperialist policy of the United States. The two sides condemned the actions of Washington which pushes the peoples of various countries into the abyss of the arms race, U.S. imperialist military preparations in various parts of the world and the attempts at organizing a "crusade" against socialism in the political, economic and propaganda fields.

The participants in the talks expressed determination firmly to uphold their legitimate interests, giving a rebuff to the intrigues of aggressive circles. They noted with satisfaction the full coincidence of their views on the state of affairs in the world.

Brezhnev related the practical work of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to implement the Peace Program for the 1980's put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The head of the Soviet delegation especially touched upon the proposals which the USSR put forward at the United Nations for the purpose of stopping the arms race, easing international tensions and strengthening peace, and upon the principles of a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East suggested by the Soviet Union.

The two sides branded Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon as a policy of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. As an accomplice in the aggression, Washington should also bear full responsibility for the Israeli aggressors' crimes, which are condemned the world over.

Brezhnev and Truong Chinh exchanged views on relations between the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China. They felt that such relations, if they can become more normalized in nature without detriment to any third country, are in the interests not only of the Soviet Union and Vietnam but of China and are also in the interest of enhancing universal peace.

The situation in Southeast Asia was given considerable attention at the talks. The two sides' estimates of the situation and of ways to settle it fully coincided.

Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union actively supports the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at solving the problems of Southeast Asia and at making the area a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, unity and full identity of views on all the matters discussed.

## Dinner Speech

OW061535 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Speech by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, at 5 October Kremlin banquet -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; dear Soviet comrades; dear comrades:

Let me thank the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for inviting the SRV party-state delegation to visit the great Soviet land and for their solemn and warm welcome. I also thank Comrade Brezhnev for his heartfelt words about the revolutionary gains of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] and Vietnamese people and about the friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

Comrade Truong Chinh continued: We have come to the Soviet Union, the land of the great Lenin, at the moment when the Soviet people are enthusiastically laboring and emulating in scoring achievements to greet the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. During these grand days in the Soviet people's life which are also great festive events for the laboring people throughout the world, I am happy to extend to the Communists and to all the Soviet people the fraternal salutations and warmest greetings from the VCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV and the entire people of Vietnam.

Over the past 65 years, the fraternal Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership and loyal to the revolutionary thoughts of the great Lenin, have worked creatively and have made extraordinary efforts, with untold sacrifices, in an unparalleled heroic struggle to steadily protect the first socialist state of the world and to successfully build a developed socialist society.

Beginning as a backward agricultural country besieged by imperialism, the Soviet Union has become the most advanced industrial power in the world. In actively developing the superiority of socialism, the Soviet Union is taking the lead in the present era, the era of victory of socialism on a world scale.

As a vanguard force of the era, the Soviet Union, right from its birth, was an invincible and increasingly powerful country. Today, with its unchanging Leninist peace policy and its remarkable achievements, which can be scored only in a new society, the Soviet Union not only is a rallying banner but has enormous economic and military potential. The Soviet Union has become the bulwark of world peace, a solid support for all nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Life has eloquently proved that at present, in the past and even in the future, no imperialist, militarist or reactionary force can or could check the advance of the first socialist state of the world and of the three revolutionary currents of the era and no slander or distortion can belittle the great contributions made by the Soviet Union to peace, national independence and social progress. Under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, the worthy Marxist-Leninist combatant and continuer of Lenin's immortal cause and a famous fighter who has tirelessly struggled for world peace and for friendship among nations, the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, with their inherently ardent patriotism, noble internationalistic spirit, intelligence and resourcefulness, will surely successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions and the broad programs in the 11th 5-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development and will continue to take Lenin's country toward new peaks of communism.

Comrade Truong Chinh continued: Dear comrades, the Great Socialist October Revolution brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Vietnamese people. The historic victory of the Soviet Army in World War II created very favorable conditions for the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam. The Soviet Union's international prestige and its extremely great support and assistance have worthily contributed to the Vietnamese people's success in the cause of national liberation and in the building of a free and happy life. On this occasion, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of Vietnam, may I express our sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the people of the fraternal Soviet Union.

We are still facing many difficulties, but we believe that the Vietnamese people, led by the VCP with Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at its head and relying on their own efforts and on the great assistance of the Soviet Union, other fraternal countries of the socialist community and their other friends all over the world, will withstand all trials and accomplish the two strategic tasks set by the 5th VCP Congress: to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland, defeating all hostile actions and schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialsim while actively contributing to the cause of peace and the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples.

We consistently highly value the long-standing friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. We advocate the restoration of normal relations between Vietnam and China on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual benefit, and at the same time the settlement of contentious issues through talks.

It is in this spirit that we have put forward correct proposals approved and supported by the Soviet Union, other fraternal countries and the peace-loving public throughout the world. China, however, has not yet responded to them.

We welcome Comrade Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent in which he stressed that Soviet policy in Asia was a policy of peace, cooperation and firm rebuff to the enemies of peace and cooperation.

We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's support of the proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We strongly condemn the policy of the Reagan administration, which is stepping up the arms race, escalating tension and threatening intervention and aggression in all parts of the world.

We fully support the Peace Program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the important initiatives advanced by Comrade Brezhnev.

Dear comrades, our talks today were conducted in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. They were an assertion of our complete identity of views on all matters discussed. We affirmed our determination to uphold, through our common efforts, the effectiveness of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries signed in 1978.

Faithful to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the Vietnamese people will always remain grateful to the Soviet Union and will guard Vietnam-USSR friendship as the apple of their eyes, will strive to consolidate and develop this friendship which was, is and will be a decisive factor in all successes of the Vietnamese revolution.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, on the occasion of the coming celebrations of the grand festive days of the Soviet people, may I toast to the great friendship, militant solidarity and overall cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union; to the success of the building of communism in the Soviet Union; to the health of Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan, the comrade leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet State, the comrade leaders of the VCP and the SRV state and all comrades present here.

## Departure for Kiev

LD061918 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1400 GMT on 6 October carries a film report on the departure of the SRV delegation for Kiev.

The announcer says, "The delegation was seen off by Comrades Gorbachev, Chernenko and Rusakov." The camera shows SRV delegation leader Truong Chinh walking from the airport building followed by Chernenko and Gorbachev, with Rusakov following behind. During the playing of the state anthems the camera shows Truong Chinh standing with, from left to right, Arkhipov, Rusakov, Chernenko, Gorbachev and other unidentified officials. As Truong Chinh shakes hands with officials, the announcer says: "At the airport the guests were also seen off by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers Comrades Bratchenko, Dinkov; Comrades Lomonosov and Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

## Shcherbitskiy Welcome, Talks

LD070030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, arrived today in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. It is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The guests were met at the airport by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee, and other officials.

On the same day Comrade Shcherbitskiy received the party state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the conversation which took place it was noted with satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are steadily expanding and deepening for the good of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and in the interests of socialism and peace.

## VIETNAMESE ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS END VISIT

PM011125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Vietnamese Friends"]

[Text] A delegation of Vietnamese People's Army political workers headed by Major General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and deputy director of the Vietnamese People's Army Political General Department, visited the Soviet Union 8-22 September at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces and of the Belorussian Military District, and at the Leningrad naval base's political department, the Vietnamese friends were acquainted with the experience of party political work, political organs' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Sixth All-Army Conference of primary party organization secretaries, and the course of socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The delegation also visited military units and ships and took part in servicemen's rallies which developed into vivid demonstrations of Soviet-Vietnamese combat friendship.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum, the museum "V.I. Lenin's study and apartment in the Kremlin," the Yu.A. Gagarin cosmonaut training center and sites of revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk.

The Vietnamese People's Army political workers were received 22 September by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Participating in a talk held in a warm friendly atmosphere were Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers.

The Vietnamese guests left for home the same day.

## CHERNENKO RECEIVES TOURING VCP DELEGATION

OW062345 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] According to the liaison plan of the CPSU and the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party], a delegation of the VCP Central Committee General Affairs Department headed by Comrade Director Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 26 September to 4 October.

The delegation met and talked with comrades in the various departments of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation also visited factories and enterprises and sought to understand the activities of grassroots party organizations in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions.

The delegation was received by, and had a cordial conversation with, Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## PRAVDA CITES VCP RESOLUTION ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

PM010755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Event of Outstanding Importance"]

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Sep -- The Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The formation of the USSR, the document stresses, is one of the greatest gains of the October Revolution and a living embodiment of the great ideas of V.I. Lenin, the Communist Party and the Soviet state, an event of outstanding international importance in man's struggle for equality and friendship among the peoples.

The 60 years of the USSR's existence are eloquent testimony to the great victory of Lenin's nationalities policy. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, the Soviet people have turned the USSR into a mighty socialist power. The Soviet Union now, entering the period of building the material and technical base of communism, is a firm bulwark of peace, a reliable stronghold of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of thewhole world.

The Peace Program for the Eighties advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent peace initiatives, in particular Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent statement that the Soviet Union undertakes to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, are becoming an inspirational force in the peoples' fight for peace.

The CPSU and the Government and people of the fraternal Soviet Union, the resolution notes, have always rendered the Vietnamese revolution tremendous sincere and effective support and aid, which are one of the main guarantees of all our victories. The Fifth VCP Congress confirmed that solidarity and all-around cooperation with the USSR are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the VCP and the Vietnamese state.

Within the framework of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the VCP Central Committee Politburo resolution states, a broad propaganda campaign must be mounted on a countrywide scale to elucidate the great historical importance of the creation of the USSR and the successes of Lenin's nationalities policy and the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and communism.

## REPORT ON KAMPUCHEA QUOTES CHAN VEN, HUN SEN

PM011401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov "Reportage From Kampuchea": "Terrible Traces of the Obscurantists"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh [no date given] -- When you go to Kampuchea the country's recent past is visible everywhere. You can see it in the vandalized ancient monuments, the destroyed modern enterprises, the smashed dams and bridges, the sickly appearances of the cities, which have lost their urban features, and the specific cases of people. I have not met a single person who did not have relatives who died at the hands of the butchers.

The wound inflicted on the country during the years of Pol Pot's rule is not healing as easily and swiftly as one would like. In the years since the liberation the Kampuchean people have achieved impressive successes in the rebirth of their homeland. The achievements in the sphere of agriculture, the development of local industry, education, culture and public health in the PRC [People's Republic of Kampuchea] are well known. They are the natural result of the activity of the people's power and the efforts of the entire people aimed at restoring the country and creating a firm economic base.

In my conversation with Chan Ven, secretary general of the PRK Council of State, on this topic we also discussed the difficulties the country is experiencing. The reasons are simple -- the extremely grim legacy of the criminal regime and the state of the most complete dislocation and chaos into which the Pol Pot-ites plunged Kampuchea. The level that has now been achieved in agriculture -- 1.5 million hectares sown to rice -- has made it possible to end hunger and it supply the population with food. A united economic system on the countrywide scale is being created. Its foundation is the state sector, to whose strengthening the government pays unremitting attention.

Skilled cadres of workers, engineers and technicians, Chan Ven said, are now of paramount importance to the economy, which is gathering strength. In resolving this task we rely on the help of our friends from the socialist countries. Hundreds of Kampuchean students are currently studying in the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other countries. For over a year now classes have been under way at the technical institute named for Khmer-Soviet friendship and the vocational and technical school in Phnom Penh. These educational establishments are the main forge of technical cadres. Soviet experts and lecturers teach in them. The country's industrial development, the plans for which were approved by the Fourth KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Congress, requires skilled specialists in various spheres right now. A number of agreements on economic cooperation have been signed between Kampuchea and the socialist countries. Some projects are already being implemented.

We flew to Siem Reap with an AAPSO delegation visiting Kampuchea at the government's invitation. After seeing the city and the life of the province the delegation members, sharing their impressions, expressed profound confidence that the people's power in Kampuchea would achieve even greater successes in developing the country and defending the revolutionary gains.

Siem Reap Province borders Thailand and is often mentioned in reports on provocations by the Pol Pot gangs entrenched on Thai territory, which make armed raids on PRK border settlements. Everyone knows who supports the Kampuchean reactionaries, who supplies them with weapons and materiel and who is interested in fueling tension in the Kampuchean-Thai border region. These reactionary forces nurturing plans for the overthrow of the PRK's legitimate government are also doing their utmost to urge the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with Kampuchea and the other Indochinese states.

In an interview with your correspondent, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and PRK foreign minister, stressed that the most realistic basis for a settlement of the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia is the constructive proposals put forward at the last conference of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City. The proposals for convening an international conference to discuss questions of the situation in Southeast Asia, for holding constructive dialogue among the states of the region and for eliminating tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border, just like the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea that has been announced, are evidence of the Indochinese countries' sincere desire for peace and goodneighborliness. These initiatives represent a real basis for improving the political climate in the region. At the same time, Hun Sen noted, the intrigues of reaction, the desire of Kampuchea's enemies to reanimate political corpses and to present the butchers of the Kampuchean people as "legitimate claimants to power," the unworthy venture of creating the so-called "Coalition Government" and its retention of the seat in the United Nations only create additional problems for the achievement of mutual understanding, retard the settlement process and impede the achievement of peace and stability in this region of the planet.

...When the sun rises over Kampuchea and the streets of Phnom Penh fill with people, you can sense in this noisy businesslike bustle of people hurrying to work the measured rhythm of the entire country, which is confidently marching to greet its future. There can be no doubt that the Kampuchean people will overcome all obstacles on this path, for their advance cannot be halted either by the insidious schemes of the reactionaries or by the maneuvers of their patrons.

## PRAVDA ON KAMPUCHEAN REGIME'S PROGRESS

PM051401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "Tree of Life"]

[Excerpts] Kampuchea -- "The Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress set Communists and the entire people important tasks," Chan Ven, secretary general of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Council of State, said in conversation. "And our aim is to continue propagandizing them among all sections of the population and to translate them into action.

"As is known, we are having to build a new life under complex international conditions," he continued. "Enemies are struggling against the PRK and are not fastidious in their choice of either means or words, endeavoring to raise the so-called 'Kampuchean problem' over and over again. But there is no doubt that in cooperation with fraternal Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the peace-loving international public we will strengthen and broaden the revolution's gains. Truth and, with it, the future are on our side...."

The authority of true people's power -- this is particularly noticeable during trips around the country -- is strengthening from day to day. The great work of reviving the motherland unites the broadest masses of the working people. Conversely, enmity and squabbles are continuing to shake reactionary groupings, ranging from puppets in the so-called "coalition government," who are settling scores with one another, to small armed formations which have found shelter on the territory of neighboring Thailand. As SPK reports, during the past 6 months alone, according to incomplete data, 1,545 of Pol Pot's men were taken prisoner. Desertion from the camps of Khmer reaction is growing. The organs of justice and the people treat Pol Pot's former accomplices humanely. Only out-and-out cutthroats are isolated from society.

All people of good will are gladdened by the achievements of the People's Republic in the matter of revival. It is not alone in its progress. The republic's impressive successes in state, economic and social building have become the basis ensuring the growth of the PRK's international prestige. No intrigues by international reaction or enemies of regenerated Kampuchea will halt this objective process.

The creation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" from representatives of motley Khmer reaction, the article goes on to say, pursues the aim of activating interference in the PRK's internal affairs and exacerbating tension in Southeast Asia. This self-styled "government" includes those who bear direct responsibility for the deaths of millions of Kampucheans during the rule of the Pol Pot regime, whose bloody crimes will never be erased from the memory of the long-suffering country's people.

The fact that the epigones of the genocide regime retain their UN seat, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA emphasizes, contradicts international norms and helps to destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. Only the PRK Government is the Kampuchean people's sole legitimate representative. The people of Kampuchea demand that the henchmen of the bloody Pol Pot regime be expelled from the United Nations and their seat in that international organization be given to the PRK's representative.

## MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ON TIES WITH USSR

PM061047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent interview with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed: "For the Development of Cooperation"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Malaysia advocates the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the most diverse spheres, and there are no obstacles to the consolidation of ties between the two countries, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed has stated in an interview with your TASS correspondent.

On his government's foreign policy line, Mahathir bin Mohamed stressed that Malaysia advocates the consolidation of peace and stability both in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole, the creation of a peace zone in the region and the establishment of mutual understanding among peoples based on the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and peaceful coexistence among states regardless of their social systems. The prime minister stated that he rejects the possibility of ASEAN's transformation into a military alliance.

As for Malaysia's ties with the Western powers, he continued, it should be noted that the country has changed its orientation. The West is no longer a development yardstick for it. We believe that Western values and the Western path of development do not meet and are not in accord with our society's needs and conditions, he said. Those "values" have outlived themselves.

BASES MAJOR ISSUE IN MARCOS' TALKS IN U.S.

LD030840 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- U.S. strategy in Asia is known to depend to a considerable extent on the Philippines, where American military bases are situated, Veniyamin Shurygin writes in PRAVDA in connection with the visit of Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos to the United States.

Pursuing its course of building up U.S. military potential in Asia, the present-day American administration is at the same time urging its partners on that continent "to increase their own contribution to the defence of the free world." Washington would like to turn the Philippines into an outpost of the U.S. Armed Forces, a springboard for the Rapid Deployment Force and a base for new U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons. It is only as a result of persevering struggle over many years that the Filipinos have restored to a certain extent their sovereignty over the territory on which the U.S. bases are situated, the news analyst says. According to the current agreement, concluded in 1979, this territory is leased at 100 million dollars a year and the status of the bases is reviewed every five years.

Manila does not yet demand the closure of these bases. But the Filipino Government is being increasingly pressed by the public at large in this connection, the news analyst points out. For instance, shortly before Marcos left for the United States, a multi-thousand demonstration demanding the dismantling of the U.S. military bases had taken place in Manila. Washington's imperial ambitions clash with the national interests of the Philippines which, like the other ASEAN countries, has set itself the long-term objective of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality.

REPORTAGE ON USTINOV, DELEGATION VISIT TO PRAGUE

Arrival, 6 Oct Activities

LD062312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] The Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Ustinov arrived in Prague [today] and was received by Comrade Husak the same day. During a meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unity of views, there was an exchange of information on the fulfillment of tasks placed before the armed forces of both countries.

Gustav Husak highly appreciated the services of the Soviet army and of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov personally to the cause of strengthening the defense capability of the socialist community and deepening the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It was stressed that the scale and nature of the aggressive military preparations of the NATO states are creating a threat to international peace. In that situation the Warsaw Treaty member states are taking real measures to ensure their security and defense capability.

At a ceremony today Comrade Husak presented Comrade Ustinov with the Gold Star of Hero of the CSSR. He earned this top state award for great services and personal contribution to strengthening the friendship, alliance [soyuz] and all-round cooperation between the communist parties, states and peoples of the two countries and between the armed forces of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Orders of the CSSR were also presented to members of the Soviet military delegation. On his own behalf and on behalf of those decorated, Comrade Ustinov expressed thanks for the top awards.

A dinner was also given today in honor of the Soviet military delegation at which Comrade Husak and Ustinov exchanged speeches.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the National Pantheon on Vitkov Hill in Prague where wreaths and flowers were laid at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier, on the tomb of Klement Gottwald and in the Hall of the Soviet Army. A wreath was also laid at the monoment to fallen Soviet soldiers at the Prague Olsany Cemetery.

Meeting With Husak

LD061956 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prague October 6 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, today received a Soviet military delegation headed by Dmitriy Ustinov. Their meeting, held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unanimity of views, included an exchange of information on the fulfillment of tasks set before both countries' armed forces by their Communist Party congresses. Gustav Husak appreciated highly the services of the Soviet army and, personally, of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov in strengthening the defence capacity of the socialist community and in deepening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

It was stressed during the meeting that the scale and nature of the NATO countries' aggressive military preparations posed a threat to international peace. Under these circumstances the Warsaw Treaty member countries were taking realistic measures to ensure their security and defence capacity.

Also taking part in the meeting were Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, and other officials.

Then Gustav Husak presented a Gold Star of the Hero of the Czechoslovak Republic to Dmitriy Ustinov.

East European Coverage

For reportage on Dmitriy Ustinov's visit to the CSSR from Eastern European sources, see the Czechoslovak section of the 7 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES TRADE UNION DRAFT LAW

LD061532 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 6 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was held here. It discussed a draft law on trade unions tabled for the consideration of the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

According to the PAP news agency, a report on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party says that the draft law on trade unions submitted for the endorsement of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is based on the proposals agreed upon with the trade unions in 1981 and contains qualitatively new, more perfect solutions as compared with the corresponding law of 1949. The draft new law takes into consideration numerous demands expressed by the working people during the discussion that was held in Poland since last February.

The principles set out in the draft law are in keeping with the international conventions ratified by Poland. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party obliged deputies of the Sejm, members of the Polish United Workers' Party to support the draft law during the discussion and voting in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party discussed the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party familiarised itself with the results of the work to prepare the tenth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party which will be devoted to the discussion of the role of party instances and organisations in the solution of the cardinal problems of the socio-political development and the development of the national economy for 1983-1985.

POLAND'S OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON TRADE TIES

LD091540 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Kishinev October 6 TASS -- "Our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has always been and will continue to be of key importance for the development of the Polish national economy," Janus Obodowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, said in a TASS interview. Janus Obodowski is leading a government delegation which has arrived in the capital of Moldavia for opening a "Made in Poland" exhibition.

Now that Poland is experiencing certain difficulties caused by domestic factors and the economic sanctions of a number of capitalist countries, the states of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, are giving us great and selfless assistance, Obodowski went on.

Soviet deliveries of natural gas, oil products, iron ore and cotton are of inestimable importance for Poland. It is thanks to these deliveries that the key branches of the Polish economy which were facing idle periods or, at best, a sharp reduction of output, keep working and labour collectives are ensured full employment.

At the same time the Soviet Union helps us solve such important problems as the supply of the population with mass consumption goods and foodstuffs. This year the Soviet Union will additionally supply Poland with refigerators, television sets, clocks and watches, photocameras, grain and potatoes. "The Polish people," Janus Obodowski said in conclusion, "are sincerely grateful to the people of the Soviet Union for their assistance."

IZVESTIYA ON 'DIFFICULT' POLISH SITUATION

PM060853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Two Faces of One Square"]

[Text] On a September Saturday evening I go to the capital's State Miasto (or Starowka in everyday Warsaw speech). There are so many people there that the pigeons seem to have nowhere to settle. The old square, fully restored after the war, attracts people like a magnet, especially on days off: People sit under bright parasols, eat ice cream and hold quiet conversations or look at pictures exhibited openly on the wall by artists tensely awaiting customers. People walk about unhurriedly on the cobblestones and linger by the store windows.

To the unaware newcomer finding himself here at this quiet hour, Starowka would perhaps seem a focus of calm and peacefulness. And perhpas the newcomer would not immediately believe the Warsaw inhabitants' stories of how quite recently, on the last day of August, "their" Storowka was completely different -- deafened with the cries of counterrevolutionaries and young people led on by the former, shrouded in smoke and embittered....

To a certain extent Starowka's two faces symbolize the situation in the country, which remains complex and changeable. Seeking a realistic definition of the current situation, it would not be out of place to quote a brief sentence from Comrade W. Jaruzelski's speech to graduates of Poznan's Armored Forces Higher Officers' School at the end of August. "Things are difficult in Poland now," he said, and this is indeed so.

The consequences of the profound crisis which shook the country are still being felt virtually in all spheres of life. It has hurt working people and above all workers. Meanwhile, an entire class [sosloviye] of schemers and speculators continues to gain from the difficulties. In labor collectives, of course, this provokes an appropriate reaction. People quite reasonably say that lovers of easy gain should be combatted more resolutely. The same idea was stressed at a recent Military Council of National Salvation session which outlined a whole package of measures to eliminate speculation, bribery, embezzlement of state property and illegal self-enrichment.

The PZPR and state organs attack equally great significance to showing fitting appreciation, for people for whom honest labor is paramount. It is they, mining coal, smelting steel, assembling machines and operating power plant consoles, who are now assuming the main burden of overcoming the crisis. I have had occasion to talk recently with many such people -- Communists, members of allied parties and nonparty people -- and they all agreed on one thing: Yes, life is hard and there are many difficulties but no one will cope with them for us. Thus it is necessary to work, work and work some more, there is simply nothing else to be done.

It would seem that it is this sentiment -- in addition, of course, to organizational measures and efforts -- which promoted the appearance of a tendency which was rapidly noted and keenly commented on by the mass media. For the first time after 25 months of constant decline industrial production in August this year was 1 percent higher than in the same period last year and labor productivity rose by 7 percent. This fact is being commented on with understandable caution. Of course, newspapers stress, "August's 1 percent" in itself cannot decisively alter the state of affairs in the domestic market.

It is also clear that this minimal increase has been achieved as before by intensive work by the extracting sectors, primarily by miners, while the processing sectors -- and they, too, provide goods for the market -- continue to lag behind. All this is so, and yet a remarkable fact has come to light which perhaps signifies that the protracted slump has finally been halted. In any event, as TRYBUNA LUDU has written, "the manifestations of economic revival noted in recent months engender hope that this could be the turning point in industry's work."

Indirect confirmation of this can also be seen in the initiatives put forward recently by some labor collectives. Some days ago there was a TV report from a clothing factory which described how its workers voluntarily went to work on a free Saturday. People on the screen said that they would rather spend that day doing housework but, realizing how much the goods they make are needed now and seeing an opportunity for production, they agreed to work on a free Saturday.

In the present difficult conditions there is a growing conviction that the way out lies in productive work by enterprises producing consumer goods and the utilization of all available reserves. Hence the initiative that if production units are ready and the semi-finished and raw materials are available you can work on free Saturdays, too. It is hard to predict the scale that this initiative will assume, it is hard to foresee how much it will improve market supplies, but the trend itself is important: Sensible people are realizing increasingly clearly that matters cannot be rectified by strikes or mere words but only by work.

Agricultural production is now acquiring special significance.

The grain harvest is over. It is estimated that this year's grain crops exceeded last year's level by 1.5 million tons. This inspires hope but does not provide salvation from the problems. Under Polish agriculture's specific conditions, in which the bulk of production is by individual peasants, gathering the harvest does not mean that it is yet in the state silos. Peasants must sell their grain to the state. To date, according to press evidence, sales are below the planned level.

As we can see, the problems connected with overcoming the crisis remain considerable. To them must be added a further very substantial one of which special mention should be made if one analyzes the situation which has taken shape. I have in mind the actions of counterrevolutionaries who have gone underground and are being intensively supported by Western subversive centers, trying to torpedo the normalization process. Objectively time is working against these pseudopatriots because each day spent in peace and normal work strengthens in Polish minds the arguments for stabilization and against counterrevolution. The latter's apologists cannot reconcile themselves to this and occasionally "make declarations" about themselves, organizing antistate gatherings, conducting antisocialist propaganda and inciting street disorders.

Here the role of direct organizers of antistate actions to whom Solidarity figures in the West turned for financial support is being assumed by Radio Free Europe and similar subversive centers and representatives of the authorities of a number of countries, primarily the United States, which is a flagrant example of direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, which People's Poland has been for 38 years now.

First among the propaganda subterfuges widely used by the counterrevolutionary underground remains the myth of Solidarity as a phenomenon called upon to save Poland from all its misfortunes -- a myth relating to that same organization whose leaders have shown quite convincingly that they are profoundly indifferent to Poles' interests and that they are prepared to go to any lengths even to the point of launching a fratricidal war in the country to achieve their true aim -- the dismantling of socialism in Poland.

It has become the rule, unfortunately -- and the Polish authorities have drawn attention to this more than once -- that the counterrevolutionaries use sites adjacent to churches for their antistate actions and time them to coincide with the end of church services. The persistence with which street disorders are organized attests that they are counting on the hypocrisy of some churchmen who pay lipservice to calm and order but in practice promote the inflaming of antigovernment actions.

The street disorders organized 31 August by underground Solidarity extremists and the occasional incidents which occurred in mid-September show that the counterrevolutionaries have not abandoned their intention to plunge the country into the abyss of anarchy again. They were firmly repulsed. The collectives of enterprises and institutions did not succumb to provocation. There was normal work everythwere. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to all who displayed total responsibility and understanding of the gravity of the situation.

Nevertheless, the situation remains complex. Poland is experiencing a difficult time. Its day to day life now is taken up with painstaking work to improve the economy, active involvement of working people in the stabilization process, the resolute elimination of counterrevolution's intrigues and the firm defense of socialism.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON POLISH YOUTH 'PROBLEM'

LD061048 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Warsaw correspondent Yuriy Orlik KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA article: "To Whom Is the Polish Home Dear?"; date not given]

[Text] The difficult process of the normalization of the situation in Poland, which is not without its contradictions, meets with the rage of the opponents of socialism. The counterrevolutionary underground, with the ground slipping away from under its feet, is resorting to increasingly brazen political brawls. The strike pistol is jamming, so the organizers of the provocations place gasoline bombs, sticks and paving slabs in the hands of those participating in the demonstrations.

The new tactics of the counterrevolutionaries and of other dregs of society found expression particularly clearly in the events of August 31. The peace marches provoked on the streets of certain Polish towns transformed themselves into real excesses against social order. There were victims. They lie on the consciences of all those who conceal themselves from the letter of the law and the anger of the people: the Bujaks, Frasyniuks and Lis' who make up the illegal structure of Solidarity, the mafia of the KOR-men [Social Self-Defense Committee] whose ringleaders will finally face court. These victims lie on the consciences of the guardians of the counterrevolutionary remnants from the Western anticommunist centers who do not relinquish their propaganda [word indistinct] around Poland and who appear with increasing frequency in the role of the instructors, and let us say, dispatchers of provocative [word indistinct].

August 1982 inscribed a clear ceasura: It revealed the polarization of the political forces in Poland. On the one hand there stood the majority of the nation; on the other, the counterrevolutionary underground, which succeeded in bringing out onto the streets a certain sector of disorientated and anarchist young people. This fact (?fills one with fear) and forces one to consider the role of those who, because of the positions they occupy and because of their calling, educate the young. Not just reflection in the context of the events of August 31, but also on a far wider scale.

A digression: All generalizations, in the given case, would be out of place. What is more, they would be unfair for the many thousands of young Poles who express support for the efforts being made by the party and the government to overcome the crisis and to introduce order into Poland. After all, the young are also the hard-working miners and the soldiers who carry out their none-too-easy duties impeccably. They are the activists of the socialist youth unions, the party's unfailing support in this difficult time.

To note this fact does not free one from the problem that is emerging. Why does a section of the young submit to provocation; why does it remain in the power of hostile propaganda? Why is it that the attitude toward consumption, the philosophy of parasitism, has not been uprooted from its milieu? Why, among some of the young, is honest labor without value -- work done with might and main, such as is required by the situation? Why are some of the young, who already have a testimonial of maturity, so credulously open to any and every falsification of history? Why the apathy, the aspiration to shut oneself up in one's own little world of personal affairs? There are far more questions than there are answers, but one has to look for them.

It is necessary that they be found in order to frustrate counterrevolution, the exploitation of the young as a battering ram. That is also why the party devoted a special Central Committee plenum to the problems of the young. The plenum documents ascribe front-line importance to the upbringing of the young. [Word indistinct] program for the young, as has been stressed more than once in PZPR documents -- can only be realized with the active participation of the young.

The author of the article that is carried by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA then writes: An awareness of its responsibility is being strengthened more and more among the young aktiv, which is in quest of ways of gaining the trust of all the young, of activating them on behalf of the matters and cares by which the country lives. There is no shortage of difficulties facing this work. My interlocutors, workers of the Warsaw steel plant, explained to me that the youth organizations have been weakened by the trials of the last 2 years. For instance, the numerical size of the basic organizations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in work enterprises has dwindled on average by a third.

The Solidarity propaganda orgy has shaken the foundations of many forms of upbringing work (?that had already become rooted) practices, and this applies particularly to the system of political education of the young. The attacks on the sociopolitical subjects that are taught at the higher educational institutions, which were undertaken by the activists of the independent students' union -- of inglorious memory -- were also echoed in the productive plants, where members of Solidarity made haste to liquidate political training.

The extremists were not choosy in their tactics. They opposed discipline with anarchy, [words indistinct]. This caused confusion in the minds of many young people. They demanded help from the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in the allocation of housing, the granting of credits and in the organizing of discotheques. A section of the youth leaders gave in to this pressure, and dealt with social, cultural and living matters while they shelved concern for the ideological training of members of the organization. The organizational weakness of the basic links of the Unions of Socialist Polish Youth, the general dispersal of the youth movement, activity by the aktiv within a narrow circle and without broad contact with the masses, attempts to (?duplicate) the activities of the trade unions: (?all this) without doubt reduces the effectiveness of the upbringing activity of the youth organizations.

Writing of the moods that prevail among the young, Sztandar Mlodych states that the myth of Western prosperity, the cult of the dollar, have played a fatal role. Fascinated by [word indistinct] numerous young Poles travelled to the capitalist countries, taking up any and every kind of work. The engineer washed dishes and the docent worked picking strawberries. Facts of this kind were not assessed from the political side. A used car, purchased for gain during a holiday spent abroad, represented a justification for moral degradation and servility. Such voyagers, subscribing to the principle that one's homeland is where they pay well, have now shut themselves up within their four walls and are waiting things out [wyozekuja]. From such dissatisfied people, with hate in their hearts because they have not been (?offered) a life in paradise, Sztandar Mlodych states, are made the members of underground organizations, the operators of illegal printing presses, the participants in street disturbances and acts of sabotage. [words indistinct] the gamblers of the political opposition who have found shelter in a [word indistinct] safe place.

The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA article continues: The fact that these counterrevolutionaries are prepared to go for broke, to force the young into crime, is testified, among other things, by the activity of the illegal armed union, which has on its account the killing of Militia Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos. The facts that came to light in the course of the trial of this underground grouping shocked public opinion. The trial confirmed that the opponents of socialism have not given up their crazy plans which presuppose putting back the development of events.

Voices are ringing out more and more frequently on the possibility of the lifting of martial law in our country, writes Waclaw Glowacki in the columns of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. In this connection I would like to ask one question: Is everything in our country already so regulated that one can live and work in peace without fearing that bandits will attack our property and lies? In my opinion, Waclaw Glowacki writes, it is still a long way to calming down and to (?guaranteeing) calm to the Polish nation, particularly to all those who aim at building socialism in our country. In our opinion the enemy is just waiting for the lifting of martial law in order to recommence subversive activity that strikes out at our system in Poland. This appeal calling for vigilance, for readiness to defend the achievements of socialism in Poland, is of great relevance. It will strike a chord in the hearts of all those to whom the Polish home is dear.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE GDR LEADERS

LD061540 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Tikhonov have sent Comrades Honecker and Stoph, leaders of the German Democratic Republic, a greetings telegram in which they conveyed fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations on the GDR's 33d anniversary.

One-third of a century has passed, the message says, since the unforgettable day when the first workers' and peasants' state was formed on German soil. From this distance in time, the unfading significance of that historic event is even clearer. Taking the path of revolutionary transformations, the working people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, have reached remarkable horizons in development of the economy, science, technology and culture. We are proud of the achievements of the GDR's policy; they demonstrate yet another clear confirmation of the vast possibilities of the socialist order, and proof of the fact that socialism and peace are indivisible.

In the present complex and alarming times that mankind is experiencing through the fault of imperialism's aggressiveness, Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov write, the tasks of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are at the forefront. True to the principles of socialist internationalism, the GDR is acting energetically in this direction, and displays constant concern for further deepening the political and ideological cooperation between socialist countries, for the confluence [zblisheniye] of their economies, and strengthening the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people note with special satisfaction the truly fraternal atmosphere which typifies relations between the CPSU and the SED, between the USSR and the GDR.

The Soviet leaders wished all working people of the GDR further successes in the construction of developed socialism and in the common struggle for peace and international security.

'MYSTERIOUS' UNDERWATER OBJECT OFF SWEDISH COAST

LD061744 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- According to reports by certain news agencies, a "mysterious unidentified underwater object" has appeared in Sweden's territorial waters. A spokesman of the defence staff in Stockholm said the other day that Swedish ships were searching for the object and even used depth bombs. The atmosphere of tension is being artificially whipped up by the propaganda machinery. There are predictions as to whose submarine has emerged in Sweden's territorial waters. Most various versions are being offered, including some that cast aspersions on, and sow seeds of suspicion and hostility towards, the country's eastern neighbours.

There are grounds for doubt about whether there really is an unidentified object off Sweden's coast. Perhaps it was a deliberate invention seeking to shatter trust and traditionally normal relations between the USSR and the Scandinavian countries.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS TRADE EXHIBITION IN FRG

Solomentsev Departure

LD061044 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- In connection with the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition to be held in West Germany (the city of Dusseldorf), Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev left Moscow for Dusseldorf today at the invitation of the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Johannes Rau.

Arrival Statement

LD061418 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Dusseldorf October 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, arrived in Dusseldorf today in connection with Soviet trade and industrial exhibition to be held here from October 8 to 19.

The delegation was met by Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, West German officials and representatives of the West German public.

M. Solomentsev said to pressmen on arrival in the FRG: "We have come to the Federal Republic at the invitation of the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Johannes Rau and in connection with the forthcoming opening of a USSR trade and industrial exhibition.

"I shall be very glad to meet again Prime Minister Johannes Rau and to discuss the further development of links between the Russian Federation and North Rhine-Westphalia within the framework of Soviet-West German relations.

"The Soviet exhibition in Dusseldorf is, we think, a big and interesting exposition reflecting the present level of development of the Soviet economy, science and culture.

"It is common knowledge that the more the peoples know about each other the easier it is for them to achieve mutual understanding and the stronger the basis for cooperation.

"Relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG and mutually beneficial businesslike cooperation between our two countries have become an important element of stability on the European Continent and in the international arena in general. Everything possible must be done for these factors to retain their significance in the future".

### Meeting With Rau

LD061830 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf October 6 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, met with Johannes Rau, prime minister of the land North Rhine-Westphalia, and other members of the land government in Duesseldorf today.

The meeting was held in the spirit of the established friendly ties between North Rhine-Westphalia and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (RSFSR). The discussion centered on further development of relations between the RSFSR and North Rhine-Westphalia in the framework of Soviet-West German inter-state relations.

Today Mikhail Solomentsev also met with the leadership of the Duesseldorf exhibitions society "Novea", which takes an active part in the conduct of a Soviet commerical and industrial exhibition.

## PONOMAREV, FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION MEET

### Ponomarev, Zagladin Meet Socialists

LD061916 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with members of the leadership of the French Socialist Party P. Joxe and C. Estier who are in the Soviet Union as members of a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly.

In the course of the conversation that passed in a frank and comradely atmosphere the representatives of both parties declared for the development of Soviet-French relations in various fields and also of contacts between the CPSU and the French Socialist Party.

### Kremlin Meeting

LD061056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A regular meeting between members of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly is taking place in the Kremlin.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, emphasized that the peoples of our countries live on the same planet and all events which occur on it have a most immediate effect on them. Therefore, the exchange of views between the Soviet Union and France on the most urgent issues of the international situation is of great importance.

### Ponomarev, Faure Addresses

LD061644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (TASS) -- In the Kremlin, the latest meeting of members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly has taken place.

The meeting was opened by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He said: The Soviet Union and France, the peoples of our countries, live on one planet, earth. All events which take place on it have the most direct bearing upon them. Therefore, the exchange of opinions between our delegation on the most topical questions of the international situation is of great significance.

The international situation appears to us very grave and even dangerous. Significant alarm is evoked by the development of a number of negative processes which, mutually intensifying each other, have led to the fact that the threat of nuclear war, which was moved aside by the successes of detente in the 1970's, has grown significantly.

In the first place, there is the campaign against detente which has been unleashed by the present ruling circles in the United States and NATO.

Secondly, we are thinking of policy, conducted by these circles, which is encouraging a new round of the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race.

Thirdly, we are thinking of the policy of those same circles in their rejection of an ancient principle: Agreements should be observed. Documents which have been signed as the result of many years of talks are cast aside as scraps of paper signifying nothing.

Fourthly, we have in mind the attempts at an economic blockade being undertaken against us by the self-same circles. The course of arbitrary action and of diktat is also being used against the allies of the United States.

Fifthly, there is the global crusade declared by the United States against the Soviet Union and states which are friendly toward it, and against national liberation movements.

Sixthly, the same circles, acting directly or encouraging aggressive actions and even direct brigandage by their allies, are whipping up tension and kindling local conflicts, as was done in Lebanon. These are frought with the threat of explosions on a global scale under present-day conditions.

Sometimes, when we tell our Western colleagues about our evaluation of the causes of the present state of affairs in the world, they object: You adopt sharply anti-American positions and we cannot share them. Soviet people, however, do not adopt anti-American positions; they are in favor of friendship with the United States as a state. Leonid Brezhnev reminded us of this once again quite recently when he spoke in Baku. But naturally, the USSR cannot fail to react to the policy which is being carried out today by American ruling circles. No one can deny us the right to act in such a way, the right to defend our interests and the interests of our allies and friends.

To counterbalance the strategy of the "policy of strength", which is based upon the pursuit of military superiority, the USSR puts foward an effective strategy for avoiding nuclear war, a strategy of detente, coexistence and cooperation between states, irrespective of their social system.

Boris Ponomarev went on to describe the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts and its latest international initiatives. He stressed the historic significance of the initiative made by Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament held in June this year. The Soviet Union took an unprecedented step by unilaterally undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

There is great significance in the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at the 37th UN General Assembly session for the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests. Ponomarev expressed the hope that this USSR initiative will find due understanding and support on the French side.

The chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission dwelt on the problems of strengthening peace in Europe, where the greatest danger for the people comes primarily from the nuclear arms race which is continuing here. The USSR, he said, is now conducting talks in Geneva with the American side on medium-range nuclear weapons, insisting that the United States and its NATO allies show as much concern for our security and that of our allies as they do for their own.

We think that it would be of great positive significance if France would come out with a sufficiently clear expression of support for reducing the level of nuclear armaments in Europe on the principle of equal security, and then take part in actions directed to the achievement of this aim.

Events in the Near East have recently occupied a very important place in our affairs and concerns, Boris Ponomarev went on. The Soviet Union is now proposing a constructive six-point plan for a Near East settlement. It was formulated on 15 September by Leonid Brezhnev.

On a number of questions concerning the situation in the Near East, the positions of the Soviet Union and France are close or identical. This, it seems to us, could form the basis for consultations between our countries on the Near East problem, and for working out certain joint approaches and actions with the other interested parties.

Boris Ponomarev set out in detail the Soviet position on questions of Soviet-French cooperation. We are convinced, he said, that the present-day international situation demands that the role of, and the significance of, cooperation between the two countries be enhanced further.

However, we wish to state frankly that at the present stage, Soviet-French relations are not fully in accord with the demands of the time nor with the opportunities which exist.

The Soviet Union adheres consistently to the course of further development and reinforcement of the traditional friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. It would correspond to the national interests of our peoples and the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world, without doubt, if our relations were to be raised to a higher level.

Political contacts and consultations between our countries have been stepped up recently to a certain degree. On the whole, Soviet-French economic cooperation is not developing badly; one of the clearest examples of this is the agreement signed in January this year for supplies of gas from the Soviet Union to France and supplies of French equipment for construction of the pipeline from Urengoy to the western borders of the USSR.

We assess at its true merit the fact that the French Government and the working people of France have given a firm rebuff to the pretensions of external forces to dictate their own will on them in this matter.

Today, there are quite a few promising, mutually beneficial contracts and projects in the portfolio of Soviet-French economic ties. In our trade ties with France, as with other countries in the world, we seek no privileges for ourselves. But at the same time we resolutely protest against any kind of discrimination or inequality. Scientific-technological cooperation between our countries, embracing many spheres, is also providing tangible results.

As was said in the recent message from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to President F. Mitterrand, the Soviet Union is, as before, open to good relations with France. It is prepared to do everything necessary, for its part, in order to give Soviet-French relations the necessary dynamism that has been typical of them for many years, Boris Ponomarev said.

Our arrival in Moscow is no coincidence, Maurice Faure, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, told the meeting. We were brought here by the traditional friendship of our countries. About 20 years ago, France and the Soviet Union took a remarkable initiative for detente. We are still true to these ideals.

Franco-Soviet relations have recently not been as we would wish them to be. A part has been played by the known differences between us in our assessment of certain events in international life, and also certain difficulties in our trade relations. However, we would like to hope that circumstances will permit our relations to become warmer. We consider that we have every opportunity of advancing along this road. We would like to cooperate in questions of continuing detente, in developing economic relations and in many other matters. In brief, the head of the French delegation said, we are here because we believe in peace and friendship between peoples.

Touching on other matters raised in the course of the meeting, Maurice Faure noted that on many of them, the positions of France and the USSR are close or coincide. For instance, the USSR's proposal for the safe development of nuclear energy meets with support on the French side. There is also much in common in the positions of our countries concerning the restoration of peace in the Near East. There are also questions where our positions do not coincide. These problems should be discussed.

Maurice Faure then dwelled on a number of problems concerning the relaxation of military tension and disarmament. He stated that the French side desires the success of the Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and also of the negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. It is distressing that the Soviet-American SALT II agreement was not ratified by the United States.

France would wish that the Madrid meeting of member countries of the All-European Conference might be successfully completed and might adopt decisions on convening a conference on the relaxatinn of military tension and on confidence-building measures in Europe, Faure said.

In the course of the meeting a discussion took place which passed in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. Aleksandr Chakovskiy, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Army General Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Deputies of the French National Assembly P. Joxe, O. Stirn and L. Odru spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a luncheon was given in honor of the delegation at which Boris Ponomarev and Maurice Faure exchanged friendly toasts.

A meeting between the delegation and activists of the "USSR-France" society took place. The guests were told about the public's contribution to the development of Soviet-French cooperation and to the strengthening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. It was stressed that these activities are an embodiment of Leninist principles of internationalism, of ideas of peace and friendship.

NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION VISTS MOSCOW, MINSK

PM060905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Norwegian Communists in Soviet Union]

[Text] A delegation of Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] workers headed by Comrade T. Haugen, the party's deputy chairman, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 28 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the NKP.

It familiarized itself with the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the further development of scientific and technical progress in the USSR. In addition to Moscow, the Norwegian comrades visited Minsk.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, and visited scientific research institutes and enterprises.

The delegation members stressed that they had been greatly impressed by the extensive application of advanced achievements of science and technology in the Soviet Union in the interests of the working people and society as a whole, which convincingly demonstrates the advantages of socialism. The Norwegian Communists expressed to the Soviet people wishes for new successes in peaceful constructive labor on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

SPANISH CP INTRODUCES NEW ELECTION PROGRAM

PM061409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Before the Election"]

[Text] Madrid, 30 Sep -- At a press conference held here the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] introduced its election program in connection with the parliamentary election scheduled for 28 October.

The POE sets the task of fighting unemployment, which has now taken hold of more than 2 million Spanish working people, as one of the chief tasks in the domestic policy sphere. The PCE advocates setting up a solidarity fund under the control of trade unions, employers and management -- which, along with other measures -- will make it possible to create 1 million new jobs over 4 years.

Touching on international problems, the program points out that in the face of the complicated world situation, the arms race and the existence of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the planet it must be the Spanish Government's priority task to pursue an active policy of peace. An independent, peaceful policy best accords with Spain's interests. This policy will enhance the country's prestige in the international arena.

GREEK AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN ARMENIAN SSR

GF061634 Yerevan SOVETAKEN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Andreas Mexatas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Greece to the USSR, accompanied by his wife arrived from Tbilisi in Yerevan on 22 September.

On 23 September, he met with D.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian SSR minister of foreign affairs. The two held talks in friendly atmosphere. On the same day, Mexatas visited Echmiadzin and was received by Vazgen I, supreme patriarch and universal catholicos of the Armenians.

LIBYA REPORTS U.S. 'SPY PLANE' DOWNED 2 SEP

LD061744 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli October 6 TASS -- Libyan air defence forces shot down an American spy plane in the area of Benghazi on September 2, the Libyan news agency JANA reported today. It said the plane had been launched from a ship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and used an international air corridor intended for civil aircraft. That the spy plane was American was established by a special commission.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR DETRIMENTAL TO REGION'S INTERESTS

Demchenko Commentary

LD070830 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- The Iran-Iraq conflict seems senseless and harmful both for the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. The point is stressed by Pavel Demchenko in PRAVDA in a commentary on a U.N. Security Council resolution which urges Iran and Iraq immediately to cease fire and withdraw their troops to internationally acknowledged borders. The war has diverted huge human and material resources away from the task of construction. There are dozens of thousands killed and wounded as well as large-scale destructions, the commentary stresses.

There is every ground to maintain that the war is greatly detrimental to both sides. Advantages from the conflict are gained only by forces which are hostile to Iran and Iraq -- imperialism, and American imperialism above all, and the Israeli aggressors.

Indeed, two countries known for their anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist attitudes are exhausting and weakening each other in sanguinary fighting, the commentator points out. Besides, this fratrical confrontation has caused considerable negative effects both in the Arab world and in the Non-Alignment Movement, which has failed to hold its summit on schedule in Baghdad as planned.

It is not difficult to see therefore who is interested in the continuation of the war and who seeks a sooner end to it. But the way to a ceasefire has proved to be difficult. None of the mediatory missions that have tried over two years to reconcile Tehran and Baghdad has succeeded in narrowing the gap between their positions. The Security Council resolution is a major step towards peace in the Gulf area.

NOVOYE VREMYA View

LD070116 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- "Those in the Islamic world who are still unable to distinguish between friends and enemies, must get rid of such political short-sightedness as soon as possible", the Soviet NEW TIME [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly says in its October 8 issue. In a comment on the view, voiced in some Moslem countries, that the Iran-Iraq war "has reflected the competition in the Gulf area of the USSR and the United States which seek to profit from the war at the expense of Moslem peoples' interests", the weekly pointed out: "It is correct to speak about the confrontation of two political trends rather than competition between the two powers. The USSR wants no benefit at the expense of Moslem peoples 'interests'. Its course is dictated by a desire for stronger peace and greater stability in the Persian Gulf area, so that the countries situated there might develop dynamically in line with their peoples' aspirations... [sentence as received] The area of current fighting is not very far from the Soviet Union's southern borders, and who can be interested in seeing a blaze of fire or at least smouldering coals at his porch?"

As the United States is considerably less dependent on oil supplies from the Gulf area than Western Europe or Japan, the weekly goes on to say, "Washington believe that it can, without much fear, play with fire near an oil tank in an effort to pursue the traditional imperialist policy 'divide and rule'... It is hardly accidental that at the time of the protracted war the Gulf oil fields have come to be patrolled by Saudi-based planes equipped with the Pentagon's AWACS systems. Schemes are disclosed now and then of occupation of the oilfields by U.S. forces."

Stressing that the Iran-Iraq war is "fraught with diverse negative efforts both for Moslem countries and for the cause of universal peace championed by the Soviet Union", the NEW TIMES writes: "At all stages of the war -- both when it was waged in Iranian territory and now that the fighting is going on on Iraqi soil -- the USSR as well as other socialist counters has supported a peaceful settlement of the conflict".

## TASS Cites Battle Reports

LD051126 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad October 5 TASS -- Stubborn fighting continues on the central sector of the Iraqi-Iranian front near the Iraqi frontier town Mandali. A communique of the chief military command of Iraq, broadcast on Baghdad television, reports that Iranian troops made another attack on Iraqi positions. Iraqi Army units repelled this offensive by the enemy who sustained big losses in manpower and materiel, and was forced to retreat.

Iraqi planes and helicopters continued striking at Iranian positions on the central sector of the front.

Armed clashes also took place in the northern sector of the front, where advance units of the Iraqi Army struck at enemy positions.

Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi town Basra inflicting material damage, the communique reports.

Tehran October 5 TASS -- Iranian forces repelled two enemy counter-attacks launched on Sunday night, killing some 300 Iraqi soldiers, reports a communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran. The counter-attacks took place near Sumar, the communique adds. The exchange of artillery fire, the most intensive ever in that region, continues.

On Sunday, the Iranian Air Force struck on oil objectives in Al-'Ummayid.

The communique adds that the Iraqi frontier posts (Kume Sang) and (Dule Sharif) "are controlled by Iranian forces".

## SYRIAN CP'S BAKDASH HAILS BREZHNEV MIDEAST PLAN

PM061155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Principled Position; Interview With K.H. Bakdash, General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Damascus, 28 Sep -- The experience of past years has graphically proved that the Near East problem cannot be resolved by force of arms or with the aid of separate deals like the Camp David one as the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionist ruling clique are trying to do. The only way of achieving just, lasting peace in this region is the path proposed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the dinner in honor of 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium. This was stated in a talk with a TASS correspondent by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

The six principles for establishing peace in the Near East proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev, K.H. Bakdash said further, can without exaggeration be called a supreme manifestation of political wisdom. Their significance goes beyond the framework of the region since they are an example of concern for the preservation of peace throughout the world. Confirming the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, L.I. Brezhnev supported the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state on the territory freed from Israeli occupation. The Kremlin speech noted absolutely correctly, K.H. Bakdash said, that Washington, by opposing the Palestinians' creation of their own state, is also casting doubt on the legal basis for Israel's existence.

Attention is drawn by the fact that L.I. Brezhnev assessed positively the decisions of the Arab summit conference in Fes concerning the Palestinian problem and the settlement of the Near East conflict.

AMITY GROUPS CELEBRATE SYRIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD061904 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held at the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries in Moscow devoted to the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. Here is a report from our correspondent:

The festive meeting devoted to this anniversary was attended by members of the Central Administration of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and members of the administrations of the Soviet friendship societies with the Arab countries, Soviet Government and public figures, scientists, workers, literary figures and students. The meeting was also attended, as guests, by the Syrian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, Walid (Hezbor), by members of the Syrian diplomatic corps in Moscow, and by Syrian students who are studying at Soviet institutes. A photographic exhibition was organized depicting the important stages in the development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Syria.

The meeting was opened by Mikhail (Pendakov), deputy chairman of the board of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society. He pointed out the great importance of the treaty to both peoples. Mikhail (Pendakov) said the treaty was the culmination of the comprehensive development of Soviet-Syrian relations, particularly during the past 10 years. It laid down a firm foundation for progress in all fields and for successive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria on the international level. Walid (Hezbor), Syrian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, spoke at this meeting and pointed out the following:

[Begin recording] In the Arab arena we are today confronting a fierce onslaught by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction in an attempt to undermine the Arab liberation movement and to strike its strongholds one after the other. The development of events over the past months was an affirmation of the attempts of those parties to perfect its control over the Arab region and of their endeavor to undermine the steadfastness of our country and party. In confronting this onslaught, we found in your powerful friendly country a sincere country which, as was the case in the past, stood on our side all [words indistinct]. Our battle is one against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and rancorous reaction. The question of the just struggle for a better tomorrow for mankind is also a battle. We are confident that our Arab people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and all the peoples striving for their freedom and progress will unite their resources for checking their enemies and for foiling their schemes which are against the interests of their peoples and aspirations. May the cause of liberation, progress and socialism triumph everywhere. May our friendship continue to get stronger and may our relations be consolidated in all fields and at all levels. [applause] [end recording]

At the end of the meeting the participants passed a unanimous decision condemning the actions of the Israeli-Zionist military clique and its protector and collaborator, the United States. The decision stated: We are confident that a just and secure peace in the Middle East can and should be established on the principles outlined in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in the Kremlin on 15 September 1982. The six-point program presented by the Soviet Union is the basis for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement in the Middle East.

MPLA LEADER VIEWS MILITARY-POLITICAL SITUATION

LD061428 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda October 6 TASS -- The problem of granting independence to Namibia has nothing to do with the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of the revolutionary Angolan Government. That problem shall be resolved in accordance with Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council, Enrice Carvalho Santos [presumably Henrique Carvalho Dos Santos, MPLA Central Committee secretary] said at a meeting with Lord Gifford, chairman of the British Committee for Solidarity with Angola and Mozambique, who is staying here at the invitation of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

The military-political situation in Angola, Carvalho Santos stressed, resembles in a certain measure the situation in Lebanon, which clearly demonstrates the cynicism of American and Israeli "peace proposals." After the withdrawal from Lebanon of the fighting men of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Israel supported by the USA has exterminated thousands of civilians and is continuing the occupation of Beirut. The American proposals on the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, E.C. Santos stressed, pursue quite a definite aim of facilitating the implementation of a plan for the occupation of the Angolan territory by the South African Army.

PRC, ANGOLA SEEK NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

PM060921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contacts to Normalize Relations"]

[Text] As the XINHUA agency reports, the PRC Government and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have decided to recognize each other and have appointed their representatives to make contacts in Paris in September this year with a view to normalizing relations and establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN ARMENIAN SSR

GF061844 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of Antananarivo Day which will be celebrated in Yerevan, Frederic Randriamamonjy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Madagascar to the USSR, arrived in Yerevan accompanied by his wife on 23 September.

He headed the Malagasy capital's delegation which consisted of A. Randriamomondi, deputy chairman of the Antananarivo Municipality Administrative Council; and D. Randramamndamina, chief of material supply of Antananarivo Municipality.

On 24 September, M.O. Muradyan, chairman of the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee, received the Malagasy delegation under the chairmanship of Frederic Randriamamonjy.

Durying a warm and friendly talk Muradyan briefed the guests on the city's history and the dimensions of Yerevan's development in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

On the same day, G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received the Antananarivo delegation and briefed them on the achievements of the Armenian SSR Workers. The meeting was attended by P.A. Sarkisyan, deputy chairman of Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee, and V.K. Azaryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Foreign Relations Department.

BREZHNEV, ZIMYANIN LAUD DNEPR POWER WORKERS

Brezhnev Congratulations

LD061634 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has warmly congratulated the personnel of the Dnepr power station on the 50-year jubilee of this station. The Dnepr hydro-power station is a symbol of the labour enthusiasm and heroism of Soviet people, a shining example of the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev said in his congratulatory telegram to the station's personnel.

"I remember well the difficult post-war period when the entire country was rebuilding from ruins the Dnieprov hydro-power complex. Our work together, frequent meetings with the builders and operators of the hydro-power station have left indelible impressions in my memory. I treasure the knowledge that I contributed my might to the restoration of this remarkable power-station," Leonid Brezhnev writes.

The jubilee celebrations coincided with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the hydro-power personnel who were awarded this order for their production achievements and in connection with the commissioning of the second stage of the power-station.

A celebration meeting of the hydro-power personnel was held today in Zaporozhye on the occasion of the station's 50-year jubilee and the presentation of the high award. The order was presented by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He said specifically at the presentation ceremony: "It is hard to overestimate the role of the Dnepr power station in the development of power production in the Soviet Union. In his book 'The Rebirth' Leonid Brezhnev said forcefully that 'The Dnepr hydro-power station is not just one of the hundreds of power-stations built during the years of Soviet Government. We have today bigger and better power stations. But this one, the Dnepr station, has become for us a kind of symbol of the industrial strength of the land of the soviets'. [quotation marks as received]

Zimyanin Address

LD062306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting of the Dnepr GES collective, representatives of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and of the city's working people, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the commissioning of Dnepr GES, was held in Zaporozhye today.

Veterans of the Dnepr GES, heroes of the first 5-year plans, foremost workers and innovators of production assembled in the hall of the Palace of Culture.

Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Zimyanin recording] Permit me on this solemn and joyful day, and on the instruction of the party's Central Committee, to read out the message of greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the workers, engineering technical and office staff of the Dnepr hydroelectric power station named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [applause]

Dear comrades, I warmly and heartily congratulate you on a notable jubilee, the 50th anniversary of the Dnepr hydrolectric power station named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Built according to Lenin's electrification plan, and developed further in our time, the Dnepr GES is a symbol of the labor courage and heroism of the Soviet people and a vivid example of the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

I can remember well the difficult postwar period when the whole country raised the Dnepr hydropower system from the ruins. Our joint work, frequent meetings with the collectives of builders and operational staff of the hydropower station left an indelible impression on me. I highly value the fact that a very small part of my work has been contributed to the rebirth of this remarkable electric powerstation. [applause]

In our time, the Dnepr GES is a modern and highly mechanized and automated enterprise of communist labor and a forge of qualified cadres of hydropower engineers. The latest achievements of science and technology and progressive forms of organization of production are being used widely here.

I am sure that the collective of the Dnepr GES, by multiplying the glorious traditions of the veterans of the first 5-year plans, will successfully cope with the socialist pledges to welcome worthily the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. To fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and will continue to raise high the banner of the legendary Dnepr GES. [applause]

Dear comrades, I wish you good health and happiness, fresh labor attainments for the benefit of our beloved homeland.

[Signed] Brezhnev. [applause]

Comrades, prior to my departure to meet you, Leonid Ilich in a fatherly manner and with great warmth, recalled the heroic deeds of the Dnepr GES workers and instructed me to convey his heartfelt greetings and the best wishes to the glorious workers of the industrial Zaoprozhye and of the Soviet Ukraine, and I do so with profound emotion and joy. [applause]

During the six decades of the history of the Soviet Union its material and spiritual potential has grown immeasurably. The scope of our plans and the greatness of our deeds grow with each passing year.

Our homeland is confidently marching toward along the road of communist construction. The historic decisions of the 26th congress on the further upsurge of the material and cultural level of life of the peoples on the basis of the all-round development of social production are being steadfastly implemented.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his remarkable speech on 26 September in Baku, notes the successful progress of the country along the Leninist path and described profoundly and vividly the tasks of the party and the people for the further development of our economy in the present conditions through the intensification of industrial and agricultural production, raising the efficiency of labor productivity on the basis of acceleration of scientific and technological progress and improving the style and methods of management.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech is of significance as a program [programmoye znacheniye] aimed at improving the political, organizational, and educational activity of the party, aimed at a comprehensive development of the working people's initiative and activity.

Workers, peasantry and intelligentsia are responding to this speech with fresh labor accomplishments. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Zimyanin read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the Order of Lenin to the Dnepr hydroelectric power station. He pinned our homeland's award to the banner of the Dnepr GES.

The speakers at the meeting, Comrade Dubovets, the GES director; Comrade Bobok, the Dneprostroy veteran; Lashkareva, a participant of the station's reconstruction and former head of a shock Komsomol team of concrete layers; Comrade Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhye Obkom, and others said that by multiplying the glorious traditions of the heroes of the first 5-year plans the Dnepr GES workers will increase their contribution to the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will successfully fulfill the lofty targets of this year and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Radio Report

LD061654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] At this moment in Zaporozhye a festive meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the legendary Dnepr hydroelectric station coming on line is being held. This celebration has coincided with the award of the Order of Lenin to the collective. It has been given for its production successes and in connection with completely bringing into service the capacities of the second section of the Dnepr hydropower installation.

The participants in the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. To the stormy applause of those who had gathered, he proclaimed the greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the workers, engineering and technical workers and white collar workers of the Lenin Dnepr hydroelectric station, in which Comrade Brezhnev warmly and cordially congratulated them on their important anniversary.

The Dnepr GES, which was built according to Lenin's national electrification plan and which has been further developed in our day, is a symbol of the labor courage and heroism of the Soviet people and an example of the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The greeting by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says: I well remember the difficult postwar period when the whole country raised the Dnepr hydroelectric installation from the ruins. Our joint work and our frequent meetings with the collectives of construction and operational workers of the hydroelectric station have left an indelible impression on me. I value the fact highly that a small part of my work was put into the erection of this remarkable power station. The Dnepr GES is now a modern, highly mechanized and automated enterprise of communist labor, a forge of qualified personnel, of hydroelectric engineers. The latest attainments of science and technology and progressive forms of organizing production are used widely here.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed his conviction in his greetings that the collective of the Dnepr GES will cope successfully with its socialist pledges to worthily meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to fulfill its tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished all the comrades health and happiness and new labor achievements for the good of the beloved motherland.

Comrade Zimyanin noted further that we are marking the 50th anniversary of the Dnepr GES in the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The October Revolution laid the path to the unification of all peoples of the country in a fraternal union which allowed the resolution of creative tasks unprecedented in their scale. Among them a particular position is occupied by the Dnepr GES, which the whole country built and restored after the war.

Then Comrade Zimyanin dwelled on questions of the international situation. He stressed that in the international situation, which has become more complex, the CPSU will continue steadfastly to conduct the line of the 26th congress toward ensuring a durable peace and international security.

In conclusion, Comrade Zimyanin proclaimed the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Dnepr hydroelectric station's award, and to prolonged applause, fastened the Order of Lenin to the banner of the Dnepr GES.

The festive meeting in Zaporozhye is continuing.

GRISHIN BOOK ON MOSCOW'S ROLE PUBLISHED

PM061153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "New Offering From Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] A book by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poltiburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, entitled "Moscow -- Capital of the Soviet Union," has been published. It discusses Moscow -- the country's political, economic and cultural center -- its heroic past and the new labor deeds of Muscovites, who are engaged in the task of turning the capital of our motherland into a model communist city.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

SWISS PAPER REPORTS ARRESTS IN ESTONIA

DW061327 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Stockholm -- According to a report received here, following the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Estonia University in Tartu (formerly Dorpat), anti-Soviet and patriotic demonstrations took place in September. According to the same report, three Estonians were recently sentenced to hard labor because they had fired at a publicly displayed picture of party-state chief Brezhnev. One of the three, who are all said to be a party members, was sentenced to 3 years hard labor. The other two were sentenced to 2 years each. The incident happened in Vohma in central Estonia.

MOSCOW ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, CHURCH-STATE TIES

NC061417 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Chairman of the State Council for Religious Affairs in the Soviet Union Vladimir Kuroyedov said in an interview with Radio Moscow that there are no difficulties in the relations between the Soviet Government and the church. In our country the church is separate from the state. Nevertheless under the Soviet Constitution, among many other rights and freedoms, the right of citizens to freely follow a religion has been confirmed and ensured. There are about 20,000 shrines, churches, mosques and various religious schools in the Soviet Union and various religious periodicals are published.

## 27 SEP-6 OCT LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED

### Grishin at Moscow Aktiv

LD061958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] A gathering of aktivs of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Moscow took place today, and discussed the work to implement the tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress to turn the capital of the USSR into a model communist city.

### Grishin Presents Red Banner

LD042036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Challenge Red Banner was presented at a meeting of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv of the capital which took place in the Oktyabrskiy Hall of the House of the Unions. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom took part in the work of the meeting.

### Romanov at Leningrad Gorkom

LD052128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom today considered ways of improving the work of party orgnaizations and mobilizing work collectives for thrift with material resources in the light of the requirements of the 26th party congress. Comrade Romanov took part in the plenum's work.

### Shevardnadze, TASS Director

LD272130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Georgian SSR news agency is an active propagandist of the Soviet way of life and of the working people of Georgia's struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress. A meeting held in Tbilisi today was devoted to the agency's 60th anniversary, which is an important link in the country's united news system. Taking part in it were Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Losev, TASS director general.

### Zimyanin on Teachers' Day

LD020318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A solemn meeting today was dedicated to teachers' day in Moscow. Distinguished production workers, figures in culture and science, and Moscow Pioneers came to congratulate the teachers. In the presidium were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of ministries and departments, and workers in national education. A report was delivered by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education.

Aliyev, Leningrad Cinema Group

OW060643 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0249 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Baku: Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received a group of Leningrad cinematographers participating in days of Leningrad films in Azerbaijan devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Rashidov at Uzbek Sovkhoz

LD020930 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] We have visited the Budennyy Sovkhoz, Leninyul Rayon, Surkhan-Darya Oblast, where only fine-fiber, so-called silk cotton is gorwn. The farms fields were visited by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. He acquainted himself with the progress of the harvest and talked with machine operators.

LITHUANIAN CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN NAMED

WA011530 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 14 September published on page 3 a Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree designating Romualdas Mikolovich Sakalauskas chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED IN GEORGIA

WA061600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 July, page 1, reports that Dzhaba Davidovich Kublashvili has been appointed to the post of minister of local industry of the Georgian SSR by decree of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS -- Vilnius October 1 TASS -- The first of the ten complete volumes of the Missal, a divine service book, has been published in Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic, in its national language. "It is the first translation of the Missal into Lithuanian", a TASS correspondent has been told by Catholic priest Vaclovas Aliulis, head of the Liturgy Commission of the Lithuanian Roman-Catholic Church. "It is a remarkable event in the history of our church, which is nearly 600 years old. Priests will now be able to conduct the mass in Lithuanian". The missal will be circulated among Lithuanian Catholics in other countries, apart from Lithuanian priests. There are regular publications of religious literature in Lithuania. "The Family Catechism" was issued last year in a large number of copies. Clergymen receive liturgical calendars. A mass prayer book will soon be released on a large scale. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0038 GMT 2 Oct 82 LD]

TV RELAY STATIONS -- Ekran television relay stations have been set up in the settlement of Kuanda and in the Kodarskiy tunnel workers settlement. Three more stations are being built after the completion of which workers will be able to watch color television in Ostankino. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82 LD]

## AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON IMPLEMENTING FOOD PROGRAM

PM061315 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 82 (Signed to Press 20 Sep) p 2

[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA interview with USSR Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats: "Agricultural Organs Under New Conditions"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Valentin Karpovich, what are the main avenues of the ministry's attention at this time in connection with the USSR Food Program?

[Answer] The main avenues of our work are determined in the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions, which stress that now, when the state is proceeding toward a further increase in investments in and intensification of agriculture with the aim of accelerating the growth of food production in the country, it is especially important to focus one's efforts on comprehensively improving the standard of arable farming and stock-raising and struggling to improve the use of land, production capital and material, manpower and financial resources, to increase labor productivity and work quality, eliminate waste, ensure economy and thrift and reduce production costs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Food Program envisages big and intensive tasks for agriculture. In the 12th 5-Year Plan average annual grain production is to be increased to 250-255 million tons, meat production (carcass weight) to 20-20.5 million tons and milk production to 104-106 million tons. It is planned to considerably increase production of all types of produce.

To obtain the above-mentioned quantity of grain, yields must be increased by at least 5-6 quintals per hectare. The potential for achieving such a goal exists. The country has good seed strains, the production and application of fertilizers is increasing and equipment is being improved. Many examples could be cited of farms in the same region and with identical conditions producing considerably lower harvests than their neighbors. This is affected by certain omissions on the part of agricultural organs and farm leaders and experts, who are being slow to introduce new strains and hybrids and not utilizing equipment efficiently enough. There are other omissions which require elimination. We can and must obtain a considerable increase in yields in the current 5-year plan.

[Question] What is being done to improve agricultural management in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum resolution?

[Answer] The May Central Committee plenum determined measures to improve the management of all components of the agroindustrial complex. The work experience of previously established agroindustrial associations in a number of regions of the country shows that this form of management combines the interests of agroindustrial complex enterprises and organizations and makes it possible to eliminate interdepartmental barriers and channel the efforts of all association participants toward achieving the final goal -- increasing the production of high quality foodstuffs and getting them to consumers.

The Ministry of Agriculture has studied the experience of Georgia, Estonia and Latvia in creating rayon agroindustrial associations and introducing forms of integration of agricultural and processing enterprises. The necessary regulations and other documents are being formulated at present. At the same time republic agricultural organs are preparing their proposals in the light of their specific features. This is a complex matter and it is important to avoid haste.

Measures outlined by the party and government to improve the planning of and provision of economic incentives for procurements are an important factor in restructuring management. These measures are exerting a tremendous influence on the development of the agricultural economy. The role of long-term planning has been considerably enhanced, the comprehensiveness and balance of plans has been intensified and the day-to-day economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been broadened. This approach has provided broad scope for people's initiative and creativity and has opened up new opportunities for increasing efficiency and work quality.

The system of providing incentives for the production and procurement of agricultural produce has been well received and is already having a positive effect since the 50 percent markup on produce purchase prices no longer depends on the plan, but on exceeding the average level achieved in the previous 5 years.

It is now important for every rayon and every farm to determine its place in resolving the Food Program in the light of natural and economic conditions and the nature of its production. Of course, each specific kolkhoz and sovkhoz has its own ways of increasing production and raising production efficiency and produce quality. It is thus envisaged that comprehensive plans for developing farms and increasing production through 1990 be formulated before the end of this year on the basis of control figures at all agricultural enterprises. Kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, all specialists and social organizations must be involved in this work on a broad scale.

[Question] What is the union kolkhoz council's role in the new conditions?

[Answer] The kolkhoz councils' activity is having a noticeable effect on the solution of many kolkhoz production problems. The councils are authoritative organs in the dissemination of advanced management methods. The collective organs of kolkhoz self-management are actively seeking optimum solutions for the introduction of scientifically validated agricultural systems and new forms of labor organization and management.

In recent years the union kolkhoz council has studied the experience of farms such as the So-Letiye SSSR Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz in the Kirghiz SSR's Typuskiy Rayon, the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Rovno Oblast's Rovenskiy Rayon, the Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz in Brest Oblasts's Kamenetskiy Rayon and others. On the basis of their experience recommendations have been formulated on the more efficient use of land, equipment and fertilizers, the organization of labor and strengthening labor discipline and the introduction of financial autonomy. Unfortunately, these recommendations are not being used with due persistence everywhere.

In connection with the creation of new management organs rayon kolkhoz councils must direct the main attention in their activity toward improving interfarm relations and kolkhoz members' working and everyday living conditions, making rational use of budget allocations for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service projects and also of resources allocated to kolkhozes for these aims from the kolkhoz members' centralized social insurance fund, observing kolkhoz rules and further developing kolkhoz democracy.

We have discussed the tasks of enhancing the union kolkhoz council's role under the new conditions. Its members have been enlisted in formulating the normative documents.

[Question] Quite a few different interfarm enterprises and organizations have been set up in the country. How are they participating in fulfilling the country's Food Program?

[Answer] At present, interfarm cooperation embraces many sectors of agricultural production as well as the production services sphere. In recent years the number of different interfarm formations in the country has increased by over 70 percent. Virtually all kolkhozes and about two-thirds of sovkhozes participate in various cooperative enterprises, organizations and associations.

An increasing share of livestock production is attributable to interfarm enterprises. They number about 1,000, and sell over 1 million tons of livestock.

In 1981 interfarm mixed food plants and shops produced 10.6 million tons of mixed feed and mash or over 15 percent of total output. Construction organizations have carried out construction amd installation work valued at over R5 billion or 40 percent of the total volume on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The work experience of leading interfarm formations shows that, given correct relations among the partners in those formations, they produce great savings and thereby promote the successful implementation of the Food Program.

The Ministry of Agriculture has formulated regulations governing interfarm associations and enterprises. They have been put into operation. Nevertheless, even now kolkhozes and sovkhozes are complaining of inequality in their relations with associations. We are studying these questions attentively so as to rectify the shortcomings.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum stressed the need to comprehensively increase the return on resources invested in developing agricultural production. What must each farm do to fulfill this task?

[Answer] You have touched on a very important question. To develop agriculture, as I have already said, capital investments, equipment and other material and technical resources are being allocated on ever increasing scales and purchase prices are being raised. This means that all management decisions on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be evaluated not only according to quantitative indicators but obligatorily in the light of their economic efficiency.

With the aim of achieving the greatest and at the same time most rapid effect from capital investments it is envisaged in the current 5-year plan to channel them primarily into increasing the productivity of farms and livestock units and ensuring the safekeeping of agricultural produce.

Increasing the return on resources is directly connected to accelerating the growth of agricultural production, making correct use of equipment, increasing labor productivity on the basis of the application of the latest achievements of science and advanced practice and introducing scientific and technical progress, which is a very important component part of the work of each farm and each kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists. This applies not only to production processes, but also to forms of labor organization and the management of farm activity.

It is incumbent upon agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to pay more attention to seeking out and utilizing available reserves, carrying out a strict policy of thrift both on a large and small scale and reducing costs at all stages of production.

However, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes have still not begun to make rational use of the machine and tractor pool. Equipment is sometimes used to the point of exhaustion and is at a low level of readiness because of poor maintenance. This leads not only to increases in running costs, but also to protracted field work schedules.

In short, increasing the return on invested resources is a task of paramount importance for every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

[Question] There are quite a few scientific institutions in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture system. How are they participating in resolving agricultural development problems?

[Answer] Scientific institutions provide great assistance in resolving fundamental questions of agricultural intensification. They have a number of major achievements to their credit: The creation of efficient modern production facilities and the formulation of scientifically validated arable farming systems, industrial processes for cultivating staple crops, industrial stockraising methods and environmental protection methods.

At the same time it should be noted that there is a backlog in the scientific elaboration of a number of current tasks of accelerating agricultural intensification. Some institutes are still not yielding full return from their work and are providing little help to production in increasing the efficiency of arable farming and stockraising. More could be done to improve the organization of the research process in the area of improving the methodological and technical standard of experiments and the use of material and financial resources.

Scientists have been set the task of intensifying work on selecting new strains and hybrids of agricultural crops which meet the requirements of industrial processes in arable farming, improving seed growing and improving existing and creating new highly productive strains, groups of strains, lines, hybrids and crossbreeds of livestock and poultry.

It is also necessary to step up the development and introduction of energy-saving, soil protection and industrial crop cultivation processes for different soil and climatic conditions. It is important to focus scientists' attention on the intensification and mechanization of fodder production and on improving the storage of produce.

Rural workers are now at a crucial stage of the agricultural year. They have to complete the grain crop harvest, gather in the cotton, sugar beet, potato and vegetable crops, sow winter crops and lay the foundation for a good harvest for next year. It is the urgent duty of agricultural workers to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale to the state of grain, meat, milk and other produce. This will be a great contribution to implementing the Food Program.

CSA REPORTS HARVESTING PROGRESS IN USSR

PM061559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Vladimirov "Agricultural Review": "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 27 September 109.3 million hectares or 93 percent of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country and 107.5 million hectares or 98 percent of the harvest had been threshed. Some 28.9 million hectares of winter crops had been sown and 50.6 million hectares of fall plowing had been performed.

So the harvest is drawing to a close. The arable farmers of Siberia, the Far East and Northern Kazakhstan are making their final efforts to harvest all the grain, to prevent waste and to fill the state granaries with as much grain as possible. By the way, grain procurement is proceeding in a well-organized way. Grain purchases have been well managed in Azerbaijan, Estonia, Latvia, Belorussia, Armenia and a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts.

It is pleasing that more durum wheat has been procured this year than last. Approximately 1/3 more rye has been purchased. Pulse crops procurement greatly exceeds last year's level. Incidentally, the pulse crop harvest is being concluded successfully: It is the threshing of lupine and kidney beans that is underway now.

Uzbekistan's farmers have finished the harvesting of grain corn. The Tajik and Turkmen SSR are close to the end, the grain corn harvest is at its height in the northern Caucasus, the Ukraine and Moldavia. It should be noted that in the Kuban, on the Don and in some Ukrainian oblasts the pace of the harvest is below last year's. And this cannot be explained so much the later ripening of the corn as by the shortage of transportation. Of course, the burden on transport during these fall days is very high since it must ship large quantities of other crops, too. Nevertheless, local soviet and economic organs must do their utmost to provide the "corn front" with the requisite quantity of vehicles. After all, October is almost here yet to date only 29 percent of the areas assigned to grain corn has been harvested.

There has also been a good sunflower crop in a number of places. But some misgivings have been caused by the slow harvest in Tambov, Kharkov, Poltava, Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk and Kirovograd Oblasts. The participants in the all-union campaign under the slogan "Everything grown must be stored" have been called on to monitor carefully the harvesting of this crop of importance of the country's food balance.

October is about to begin. Agricultural Workers' Day -- the rural workers' professional holiday -- is drawing close. Arable farmers are striving to mark it with successes on the autumnal fields.

PROGRESS OF RSFSR CROP HARVESTS REPORTED

PM061041 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Field Conveyor"]

[Excerpts] According to a RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report, grain crops have been cut in the republic on 65.8 million hectares -- more than 94 percent of the sown area. Some 64.7 million hectares of the crops have been threshed. Last week reaping was carried out on 1.7 million hectares. The crop is still standing over considerable areas in Chita, Irkutsk and Vologda Oblasts and the Buryat ASSR. Surmounting the difficulties caused by the bad fall weather, it is important to make good use of every hour, not reduce the work rate of combines and trucks and prevent harvest losses.

Harvesting is under way on the 22d million hectares in Kazakhstan. Kustanay Oblast farmers are setting an example in their work here. Thousands of trucks released from the corn harvest have been transferred here to move between the threshing floors and the elevators. It has been decided to increase the daily delivery of wheat and barley to the state's granaries by a further 1/4, which has already reached 100,000 tons. Efficient work on the threshing floors is helping to accelerate grain deliveries. They are all working around the clock. Almost all the wheat that has reached the procurement enterprises has been accepted as strong and valuable wheat.

The Semiozernyy, Taranovskiy, Kamyshinskiy and Naurzumskiy Rayons were the first to begin selling above-plan grain.

Kokchetav Oblast farms have finished reaping and have sold the state more than 1 million tons of grain.

In the fall field complex a prominent place is allocated to the harvesting and procurement of groat crop grain. Buckwheat has been threshed on more than 1.3 million hectares, and millet on 2.3 million hectares. They still have to be threshed over considerable areas in a number of places, particularly on late-summer crop areas. It is also important to improve the marketability of groat crops and step up their dispatch in terms of plans and targets.

Rice has been cut on 245,000 hectares -- less than half the sown area. In the Kuban work is being conducted comprehensively in the rice paddies, by the group method, in two shifts. Many machine operators are doing shock work. A. Pestrulov of the Iskra Kolkhoz in Abinskiy Rayon produces up to 500 quintals of rice from the hopper of his Sibiryak every day. That is more than double the norm. High indicators are being achieved by S. Usmanov and V. Kibets of the Sovetskaya Rossiya Kolkhoz in Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon. Elevators are receiving the harvest around the clock. The working people of Kzyl-Orda Oblast are competing to sell 350,000 tons or rice. Surkhan-Darya Oblast farms were the first in Uzbekistan to finish threshing. The rice harvest totaled 55 quintals per hectare. The rice still has to be harvested from almost half the sown areas in Dagestan and Checheno-Ingushetiya, and from two-thirds in Maritime Kray.

The row crop plantations are busy. Corn for grain has been harvested on more than 1.1 million hectares. This is 29 percent of the sown area. The weather is favorable in the cultivation zone for this crop, and the cobs have attained full ripeness in the majority of places. The pace of harvesting must be stepped up, particularly in southern Ukrainian oblasts and on the Don. The correct action is being taken where not only mechanized complexes and detachments, but also manual cob-harvesting links, are included in the work. At the same time it is necessary to dispatch corn to the elevators and grading plants strictly on schedule and to replenish the country's grain resources. It is important to store as much as possible and reliably preserve seeds for next year's harvest.

Sunflowers are so far being gathered only slowly. They have been threshed on 1.3 million hectares -- 31 percent of the sown area. But rainy, cold weather lies ahead -- which will complicate work in the plantations and may result in spoilage of oilseeds. The threshing of sunflower heads is only just beginning in Kuybyshev, Saratov and Tambov Oblasts. The kolkhoz named for the 22d CPSU Congress in Odessa Oblast's Bolgradskiy Rayon has set an example of how to work with sunflowers. Threshing with six units over 7 days, machine operators each gathered 20 quintals of oilseeds per hectare. At the same time they have been cleaned and sold to the state. Against a plan of 860 tons, 935 tons of valuable oil-yielding raw material have already been dispatched.

The beetfields are behind. Root crops, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration have so far been lifted on 1.4 million hectares -- which is 39 percent of the crop area.

Flax has been pulled on 949,000 hectares -- 93 percent of the sown area. Hemp has so far been gathered from half the area. Threshing of perennial grass seed plants is continuing.

Truck garden plantation workers are very occupied. Vegetables have been harvested on 691,000 hectares -- just over half the crop area. Purchases have topped 10.3 million tons. Farms are continuing to harvest tomatoes, onions, carrots, beets, cabbages, apples, watermelons and other fruit and vegetable produce which is to open the "green road" to the cities and industrial centers. Potatoes have been lifted on more than 2.2 million hectares -- 72 percent of the crop area.

Farmers are laying the foundations of the future grainfield. Winter crops have been sown on 28.8 million hectares, including 24.8 million hectares -- 69 percent of the plan -- for grain. Fall plowing has been carried out on 50.6 million hectares -- 45 percent of the plan. The pace of plowing is less than last year -- which requires improving the utilization of powerful tractors and the plowing units to be organized in two shifts.

## HEAVY RAINS IN AZERBAIJAN HARM CROPS

LD051516 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Heavy rain has fallen in the past few days on a number of rayons in Azerbaijan. In the Lenkoran Zone, twice as much rain fell in 1 day than the usual October norm. Torrents of water flooded 15 villages and part of the rayon center. A number of factories and plants suffered in the flooding, and this natural disaster has inflicted damage on agriculture. Vegetable plantations and hundreds of hectares of vineyards, where the harvest has already been grown, are under water. Animal-raising farms have suffered considerably. Headquarters have been set up to combat the consequences of the natural disaster. Inhabitants of affected villages have been evaucated. The struggle against the elements continues.

## BRIEFS

NEW TYPE OF WHEAT -- Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS) -- A new type of wheat, the Kiyanka, has been created in the Soviet Union. It has been obtained by Ukrainian seed breeders. The Kiyanka has several good qualities. It yields 5-10 percent higher than zonal [rayonirovannyye] varieties of wheat. The Kiyanka wheat has excellent baking qualities. Its seeds have already been handed over to Bulgaria, the GDR and Great Britain. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 2 Oct 82 LD]

## COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES, EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

LD051220 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre October 5 TASS -- The Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been in orbital flight for 145 days. The crew's work programme in the past days included geophysical and biological experiments, check-ups of the functioning of individual plants and onboard systems of the Salyut-7. In preparation for astrophysical research which is to be [words indistinct] jointly with ground-based observatories the cosmonauts made observations of the Crab Nebula by means of a Roeegen apparatus complex yesterday. A regular cycle of measurements of the optical characteristics of the earth's atmosphere was accomplished with the use of the electronic photometer EFD-1.

Planned for today are a number of scheduled preventive activities aboard the station, measurements of microaccelerations which occur on board the orbital complex during various modes of its flights and technical experiments. The schedule also envisages physical exercises to which much attention is devoted throughout the long flight. With an eye to rational planning of physical load a magnetic recording of electrocardiogram is made periodically by means of a portable device which does not constrain the movements of the cosmonauts. The recording is then transmitted back to earth in radio communication sessions.

According to the results of telemetric measurements and reports from orbit, the flight of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-15 research complex is proceeding normally. The state of the cosmonauts' health is good and they are feeling well.

### Orbital Adjustment

PM041529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS report: "News From Orbit"]

[Text] Flight Control Center, 28 Sep -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are successfully continuing to perform the planned long-term orbital flight program. Today they are checking the functioning of individual units and on-board systems on the station, preparing scientific apparatus for forthcoming research and observing and photographing the earth's dry land and oceans. In the course of the day the cosmonauts are also fulfilling the necessary operations to tend the plants cultivated in "space greenhouses." Peas, oats and onions are being grown in the "Oazis" and "Vazon" installations while in the "magnitogravistat" an experiment is being conducted to study the effect of a nonuniform magnetic field on the development of flax seeds.

The crew has virtually completed all the planned work with the Progress-15 automatic transport space craft. The cosmonauts have installed the freight delivered to the station in its regular places and are loading used equipment into the spacecraft's emptied compartment. With the aid of the Rodnik system water has been pumped into the station's storage tanks and the unified [obedinennaya] engine installation's fuel tanks have been completely refilled with fuel and oxidant. A correction has been made to the trajectory of the orbital complex which was carried out using the freight spacecraft's engines.

According to telemetric data and the crew's reports, the on-board systems and apparatus of the Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-7/Progress-15 scientific research complex are working normally. After correction its orbital parameters are:

-- Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 379 km;
-- Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 312 km;
-- Orbital period -- 91.2 minutes;
-- Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health and feel well.